ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,670—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 3 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. CALEDONIA ...	7,558	E. H. Gordon ...	20th Sept.
* PENINSULAR ...	5,294	T. Leigh	27th "
M. I. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard.....	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard.....	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7969	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard.....	15th "
* CALEDONIA.....	7558	E. H. Gordon ...	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR.....	—.....	4,119	1st Oct, 1902.
IMPERATRIX.....	—.....	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 660.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Meconzi ...	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM .	T. Rassevitch	4499	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM ...	...T. Rassevich...	4,499	23rd Sept.,

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL.....	...Baron Bretfeld...	3,771	....23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 18th September, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN.....	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4599	Hennes	2nd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS ...	5,707	Dupuy Fromy ...	30th Nov. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA" 4,255 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the 15th October 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
•New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded & insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed in DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Magrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bareh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR PORBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

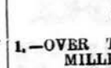
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about 21st September,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th September, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN—24 Adderley Street, S.A.
DURBAN S.A.—Field Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged to remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,900,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N. B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description (so commonly carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

A BOON TO WEAK MEN

ON originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge —Address C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Row, High Holborn, London, England.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
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57 and 59, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (or) MITSUI & Co.

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Sakamotocho, Tokio, Japan.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
65-67, Esplanade Road, Fort.
BRANCH OFFICES:

London, New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Singapore, Manila, Hongkong, Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Soul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Maitsuru, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, etc.

Telegraphic Address for all the Offices: "MITSUI." A B C and A1 Codes used.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy, Arsenals, and Railway Bureau; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the famous Miike, Tagawa, and Yamano Coal Mines; and

SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Kishima, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibo, and other Coals.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the
ORIENTAL
which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY;

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 8	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free Wheels.
PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.
PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.
PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material.
PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.
PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.
PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.
PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.
PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILL OPEN
IN
OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

MANUFACTURING
CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET

BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY

BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY.
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.

GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

President:—
ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE.
Cablegrams:—
"PLENARILY LONDON."
BEDFORD McNEIL MORSING AND NEAL } CODES

N.B.—An elaborate Handbook fully treating of the Mining Scheme can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office,

FEVERS MALARIA !! PLAGUE !!!

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC,

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR

MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrigue, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS:

M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,

24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SEPT. 30, OCT. 2 and 3.

THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN

BIOGRAPH,

RUN BY ELECTRICITY

As Exhibited by Special Command before

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY,

Full particulars will be shortly announced.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 28th to the 27th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th September, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th Sept., 1902.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for 99 years leases of the following SITES on their AGRIPADA ESTATE:—

Particulars.	No. of Sites.	Area ranging from sq. yds.	Annual rent ranging from Rs.
For small Residential Bungalows of a ground and one upper floor with ground floor tenements, only	74	638 to 2104	168 to 723
For Residential Quarters of a ground and 2 upper floors which could be let to separate tenants	7	941 to 1620	333 to 107
For Chawls trade and other purposes	15	844 to 1351	316 to 612
Will be divided to suit lessee's requirements for Chawls, trade and other purposes	11	3055 to 5617	718 to 1316

Further particulars and plan of the sites can be obtained on reference to the ENGINEER of the BOARD, at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

BURN & CO., LIMITED.

ISSUE OF ADDITIONAL CAPITAL.

THE COMPANY was formed in 1895, to acquire and carry on as a going concern, the old established business of BURN & CO., Calcutta, Railway and Public Works Contractors, Engineers, &c., &c., and Proprietors of Pottery Works at Raneegunge and Jubbulpore, with a Share Capital of Rs. 18,01,000, consisting of :—

7% Preference Shares... ... ... Rs. 6,00,000
Ordinary Shares (issued to Vendors.. .. 12,00,000
Rs. 18,00,000
6% Debentures 15,00,000
Rs. 33,00,000

In 1898 it was found necessary, owing to the requirements of an increasing business to raise further Capital by issuing seven lakhs of Preference Shares, and the audited accounts shew that interest has always been regularly paid on Debentures, Preference and Ordinary Shares, and that in addition Rs. 8,75,000 have been placed to Reserve Fund, and Rs. 3,35,000 to the Debenture Sinking Fund.

These facts and figures denote the position and strength of the Company, and the high premium at which the shares and debentures stand, and have always stood, shews how much they are sought after by the investing public.

Large contracts have recently been obtained from Government and Municipalities, both in India and Burma, and the Works at Howrah, Raneegunge and Jubbulpore, are well supplied with orders, but to carry them out expeditiously and with economy, more working Capital is required, and it is advisable to extend present Buildings, and to import the most up-to-date Machinery and Appliances.

The Directors have therefore determined to issue 15,000 shares of Rs. 100 each in the increased Capital of the Company, created by the resolution of the Company passed on the 18th day of September, 1902 (a copy of which can be seen at the Registered office, No. 7, Hastings Street), as Preference Shares in accordance with the terms expressed in such resolution and carrying a cumulative Preferential Dividend of 6 per cent. per annum.

Those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Books on 30th September, 1902, will be entitled to one new share at par for each share then held, and the public are invited to tender for what remains available in the annexed forms, copies of which can be obtained from the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Orr, Robertson & Burton, Calcutta, The National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Calcutta, or from the undersigned.

Applications will be received by the undersigned from this date, to noon on Tuesday, the 30th September, 1902, and must be accompanied by a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the shares applied for; the balance will become due on acceptance of the tender and allotment of share on 1st October 1902.

If after the acceptance of any application the number of shares alloted is not fully taken up, the deposit made in connection therewith will be forfeited.

No application below par will be considered.

BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, 17th September, 1902.

LETTER OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO

The Managing Agents,
Messrs. BURN & CO. LIMITED,
CALCUTTA,

DEAR SIRS,—I beg to apply for ... new 6 per cent. cumulative Preference Shares in the above Company created by the Resolution passed on the 18th day of September 1902 at Rs. ... per share, and I enclose herewith a remittance for Rs. ... being 10 per cent. on the amount of the number of shares applied for, and I undertake to pay the balance on receipt of an intimation of the acceptance of my application and to accept the shares in whole or in part in terms of the Company's Articles of Association.

Name in full .....
Address .....
Date .....
Signature .....

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (In advance) .....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 16th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill premises on MONDAY, the 29th September next, at 4-30 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive, and adopt the Directors' Report and audited statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1902.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those whose term has expired and are eligible to be re-elected.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

A. JOHN & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.

Agra, 9th September 1902.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, MADRAS.

SEALED TENDERS will be OPENED for the following contracts on the dates noted against each, in the Factory Office, where further information required can be obtained at the Army Clothing Factory, Madras, where samples of articles required are open for inspection :—

1. For making up clothing (annual, Hospital, Field service &c.,) for British and Native Troops during the three years commencing 1903-1904, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th October, 1902, at 12 noon.

2. For the supply during 1903-1904, of embroidered laces, &c., on THURSDAY, the 16th October, 1902, at 3 p.m.

3. For the supply during 1903-1904 of cloths, serges, cotton grey, cotton twill, regimental Putties of bonedlis local manufacture on MONDAY, the 20th October, 1902, at 3 p.m.

4. For the supply during 1903-1904 of Helmets with Khaki covers and chin lashes complete on TUESDAY, the 28th October, 1902, at 3 p.m.

5. For the supply during 1903-1904 of embroidered badges, &c., on THURSDAY, the 13th November, 1902, at 3 P. M.

6. For the supply during 1903-1904 of miscellaneous articles inclusive of packing materials, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th November, 1902, at 3 P. M.

7. For the supply during 1903-1904 of materials for field service clothing on FRIDAY, the 14th November, 1902, at 3 P. M.

8. For the supply during 1903-1904 of colors on MONDAY, the 17th November, 1902, at 3 P. M.

9. For the services of a Government Auctioneer during 1903-1904, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th November, 1902, at 3 P. M.

10. For the purchase during 1903-1904 of Woollen cuttings &c., on FRIDAY, the 21st November, 1902, at 3 P. M.

H. H. HARVEY-KELLY, Colonel,
Superintendent Army Clothing.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1894 and 1901 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1894 and 1901, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy .....Annas 4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, AT 5-45 P.M.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to perform :—

Mrs. BOLLAM,
Miss HOME,
Miss WARD,
Miss A. WARD.
Mr. VERNON BAYLEY.
Mr. H. W. ASTELL.
Mr. G. E. THOMAS.
Mr. C. E. COPPLESTONE.
Mr. G. COPPARD.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2.

A few Unreserved Seats at Re. 1.

Plan of the Hall at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTIFICATION.

NO. 6814.—In CONNECTION with the FORTHCOMING CORONATION DURBAR to be held at Delhi in January 1903, the Government of India have under consideration the feasibility of inviting all Mutiny veterans, both British and Native, to the Durbar. Before arriving at any decision on this point they desire to ascertain, if possible, the numbers of such veterans as are in possession of the Mutiny Medal. Veterans fulfilling the above condition, who would like to attend the Durbar, if the opportunity were offered to them, are therefore requested to send in their names and addresses to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay, not later than the 1st October, 1902.

By order of His Excellency the
Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
S. W. EDGERLEY,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Political Department, Bombay Castle, 17th September, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :

HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to our DAILY EDITION are requested to apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette", for a fresh pass for the EVENING SUPPLEMENT which has come into force from 1st September, 1902.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Peshawar,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, as Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar Sub-Agencies :—Bangalore and Moolan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 48,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

C. BERESFORD,
Deputy Chief Manager.

Bombay, 9th September 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8 910 000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World,

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) " 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE; MEERUT.

BRANCHES : LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms,—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 " " " " 3 "
4 " " " " 5 "

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Rs. 5.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

R. WESTON,
Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARQUES & Co., Ld.

BAY RUM, a pleasant substitute for Eau-de-Cologne in the sick-room. As an application for the Hair, it promotes its growth and prevents change of colour.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR RENT at Panchgani several well FURNISHED HOUSES. Apply to H. QUINN, Army and Navy Stores, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—L. S. POCHEE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

LAWSON'S G. SPECIFIC. Sure, speedy cure without injection, where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. ROMJI BROTHERS, 1st Floor, 2nd Block, New Buildings, near Crawford Market.

MONSOON 1902.—CLOUDY or RAINY WEATHER does not affect work in our SALON. Excellent results always.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

MUSIC CLEARANCE SALE, Terrific Reduction, songs sentimental, standard classical and popular, by Tosti, Mascheroni, Pinsuti, Behrend, etc. at 4 and 6 annas each, originally sold for Re. 1-4, pieces, at 1, 2 and 4 annas.—KNIGHT WEYMOUTH & Co., Meadow Street.

WANTED, an experienced man as RECORD KEEPER of a large office. Apply with testimonials to Box "No. 680 S.," Advt., Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED an ASSISTANT PRINTER for a large Daily English Newspaper in Bombay from the 1st October. Salary Rs. 60 per month. Apply stating qualifications to "Z" care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

SOLID LEATHER KIT BAGS.—We are giving Special value in Kit Bags; they are made on extra strong English frames, are hand sewn and Guaranteed Solid Leather throughout. No cardboard is allowed in the Factory.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

REAL HAND SEWN.—Gent's Black or Tan hand-sewn Shoes, Rs. 5 and 5-10, and Boots Rs. 6-10 and 7-8. Inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SINGLE and PAIR HARNESS.—Brown Leather Single Horse or Pony Harness Rs. 60; Black Leather Rs. 42-8 and 75. Brown Leather Pair Horse or Pony Harness, Rs. 77-8 and 125. Black Leather Rs. 87-8. Price Lists on Application.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SCHOOL BOOTS and SHOES.—Boys and Girls Black or Tan School Boots and Shoes with real standard screwed soles for hard-wear. Shoes from Rs. 1-8, and Boots from Rs. 2-8 per pair according to size.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUTTEE LEGGINGS.—New Stock of Puttee Leggings just to hand, in plain calf or imitation pigskin, Rs. 8 and Rs. 9-8 per pair.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR CAMP USE.—Special "Durbar," Green Waterproof Canvas Combined Holdall and Valise, indispensable for Camp, length 6'6, 6 by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 22-8 and 27/, 6 by 3ft. wide, Rs. 21-8.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents,) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

40 POUNDS is the weight of my new Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent complete with bathroom. Catalogue free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

IXL DURRIES in fast colours. New patterns now ready.—Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

PAY a VISIT to JACKERIA EBRAHIM'S SHOP No. 92, Esplanade Cross Road, opposite Market Police Office, it will repay you. Large Assortment of Goods and Oilmanstores by every Mail at Fair Rates.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 320 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 61, Medows St., Bombay.

APPLES.—Selected Fruit from best varieties English imported Trees, 9 lbs. delivered free by V. P. Parcel Post for Rs. 4. Apply to Captain BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.—For the season, 'ROZARIO COTTAGE,' a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolkar Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 18 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Colonial Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Stalls.

"MERIT will sell," and our success in India and all throughout the world has convinced millions about the superiority of our Singer's Sewing Machines, which have won the Grant Prix at the Paris Exhibition.—SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. R. H. PRICE. Re 1. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 185° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO., of New York. Sold at their Godown, Masagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godown, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-2 per case at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

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" 1 Year 5	"
" 6 Months.....4½	"
" 3 Months.....4	"

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BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 1 8	=	1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-4 ex.	=	1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£105 1-2	=	1-2
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£95 9-16	=	1-16
Bar Silver in London	33 7-8	=	unchanged
Do. 2 months hence	33 7-8	=	do.
Do. New York	51 1-2	=	do.
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19 1-2	=	do.
Berlin Cheques on London	20·56 1-2	=	do.
Exchange on New York	4·20	=	plus 1-4
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.,		=	unchanged
Short London Bills 3		=	do.
,, Indian Bank Bills 3 3-8		,, =	do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills 3 1-4		,, =	do.
6 Do. Do. 3 3-4		,, =	do.
Interest, day to day loans 2 1-8		,, =	do.
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-2		,, =	do.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England for S. America		£200,000	
Extra Bills on Bombay		Rs. 20,000	at
Do. Calcutta		20,000	at

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5 4-32 plus 2-32. Sold on speculation and for export 1500. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed irregular.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·47	4·42	4 39	4·38 -
— 2	— 2	— 2	— 1
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May
4·37	4·37	4·35	4·36
— 2	— 1	— 1	— 1
	May-June		
	4·36		
	— 1		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	24,000	bales.
Do. last year	Nil.	
Exports to Great Britain	10,000	,,
,, Continent	12,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	9	,,
Futures, month of Dec.	8·76 plus 7	
Do. do. March	8·57 plus 4	
Coffee	5 7-16	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-2
Futures month of Dec.	8·30 —2
Do. March	8·47

Closing tone steady.

German granulated Sugar 1st marks 7 5-8. Sept.-Oct. Tone steady.

METALS.

Copper Brazier £66 — 10s.

Rest unchanged.

Rapeseed Brown 23 1-2. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone dull.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 18th September 1902 :—

Cotton	283 bales.
Wheat	5,321 cwts.
Linseed	1,509 ,,
Rapeseed	1,015 ,,
Gingellyseed	94 ,,
Poppyseed	207 ,,
Groundnuts	73 ,,
Castorseed	750 ,,
Rice	6,454 ,,
Myrabellams	1,783 ,,
Cottonseed	6,753 ,,

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 19.

THE crop reports from practically all districts throughout the Presidency, and also from the Berars, Central Provinces, United Provinces and the Punjab, continue to be of the most satisfactory nature. Locally, during the week under review, we have had the heaviest rainfall of the season, as much as eight inches having been registered in 24 hours, and the total week's rainfall in Bombay Fort amounts to about 17½ inches. There have also been some local heavy rainfalls experienced in different parts of the Presidency. In Barsi and Sholapore, where rain was urgently required, a fall of about 10 and 6 1-2 inches were recorded one day. In Guzerat and Kathiawar light rains have fallen, and where heavy rains have been experienced no damage was done to the growing crops. The Government Gazette continues to give very pleasant reading, as the season progresses. The business of the port continues to be much the same as recorded last week. There has been, perhaps, a little more inclination shown by exporters to enter into contracts for produce for next season's delivery. In the Cotton trade large purchases are reported to have been made by Russian buyers experienced in Liverpool and America have had scrpiringly little influence on local prices. It is generally believed that the governing markets are manipulated to a very large extent by powerful speculators, and that the state of the trade, as it exists at present, is not in a position to stand a high range of figures. The feeling, that however much prices may be raised in the immediate future they will eventually decline to a more reasonable and workable range, as stocks increase and the crop comes to hand, is in strong evidence both in the local cotton market and also in the PieceGoods trade. And with every promise of good crops in India there have been far more sellers than buyers at the slight rise that has taken place, following the considerable advance at home. The demand for export has been chiefly for M. G. Bengal descriptions for November-December delivery, and, to a small extent, for Oomras fair staple, also for early delivery. The Mills have been in the market purchasing daily, hand to mouth requirements, from the available stocks for sale at Colaba, which have now been reduced to a comparatively small quantity. But the holders are quite keen to meet all enquiries at current rates, and they show no disposition to hang on to stocks. In the Satta markets, quotations have fluctuated slightly, and purchases have been confined to Native merchants covering their former sales.

The Seed markets were generally quiet since last mail left. The stock of ready Linseed is now very small, and business is consequently limited, but rates have declined from Rs. 9-12 to Rs. 9-10 per cwt. For forward deliveries of new crops business is reported at Rs. 9-8-6 down to Rs. 8-1 per cwt. April May. Rapeseed was dull with very little enquiry, and prices have given way about two annas per cwt for ready. The quotations for new crops are too high to admit of any export business passing. Poppyseed is quiet but steady at about Rs. 8-7 per cwt. with a small enquiry from shippers. Castorseed is easier and the price has declined about Re. 1 per candy in the week. There has been a better enquiry for gingelly seed and with declining prices more business has been put through. In this market also rates are about Re.1 lower than last mail at Rs.41½ per candy for 15 per cent mixed and Rs. 39 for 50 per cent.

The Freight market continues very steady and large lines of bookings are said to be put through daily. There is certainly much more activity in this market during the past two or three weeks and prices are rising all along the line. For ready loading quotations are somewhat irregular, the prices for the different ports being ruled by the quantity of cargo offering. But for forward shipment from November to March, quotations are fully 6d. per ton higher, for picked ports. Large bookings have been made both by European and Native shippers, chiefly, it is said, for shipments of cotton seed, of which, we hear, enormous quantities have already been contracted for. The following are the quotations for picked ports:—

October	12s.
November	12s. 6d.
December	13s. 6d.
January	14s.
February	14s. 3d.
March	14s. 6d.
April-May	15s.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 12th September compared with the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	... ...	Rs. 4,03,315	Increase
Other Deposits	... ...	1 02 369	Decrease
Credits Undrawn	... ...	1,57,227	Increase
		8,62 911	Decrease
Government Securities	...	1,39,9·4	do.
Other Authorized Securities	...	1,25,278	do.
Credits on Securities	...	4,97 594	do.
Loans do.	...	70,4·1	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased		88,385	Decrease
Balance with other Banks	...	12,38,164	Increase
Cash	...		

These figures show a further decline in the Trade Deposits of six lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal statement, dated the 16th September, shows the following changes compared with the previous week :—

Public Demand	...	Rs. 12 lakhs	Decrease
Cash Head Office	...	1-2 ,,	Increase
Do. Branches	...	14 1-2 ,,	Decrease
Government Deposits	...	23 1-2 ,,	do.
Bank's Investments	...	2 ,,	Increase

Locally money remains as easy as it has been for the past few weeks. It is exceedingly plentiful both in the Exchange Banks and in the Presidency Bank. Call money is nominally one per cent. per annum with no demand, while during the week fixed deposits for two months have been placed at 1 1-2 per cent. per annum, the rate for three months being quoted 2 per cent. per annum. The Bank rate both in Calcutta and Bombay remains at the nominal rate of 3 per cent. per annum. There were strong rumours current in the Bazaar on Wednesday afternoon, of a probable rise in the Bank of Bengal rate on the next day, but at the Directors weekly meeting no change was made. This continued dearth of demand for money is, however, shortly expected to come to an end, and more active markets may be soon expected.

The mail of the 5th September, due in Bombay to-morrow morning, brings silver to Bombay £93,000 and gold £ 10,000, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	18·60
Bombay	,,	3·30
Madras	,,	30=30·20 lakhs.

The mail of the 12th September, due in Bombay about the 26th inst., brings silver to Bombay £140,000 and gold £20,000, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	26·40
Bombay	,,	3·30
Madras	,,	3·30=33·00 lakhs.

The mail of the 19th September, due in Bombay about the 3rd October, bring silver to Bombay £ 70,000 and gold £20,000, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs	25·30
Bombay	,,	·50
Madras	,,	nil—25·80 lakhs.

There were again large applications for the thirty lakhs Council Bill tendered for allotment, and this keen competition for this form of finance existing in Calcutta, enable the Secretary of State in Council to obtain one thirty-second higher than the rate lately ruling. The whole Thirty lakhs was allotted to Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d. and extra bills to the extent of Rs. 80,000 were afterwards allotted at even money. Earlier in the week a batch of 5 lakhs was taken by Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d At the weekly allotment only seven percent of the tenders were accepted. For next week the amount remains unchanged at thirty lakhs.

In the Exchange market there has been rather more business passing during the week under review. The Banks were closed on Saturday and Monday for the Parsi New Year holidays. On reopening on Tuesday a steadier tone was apparent, without any actual change in quotations, but there was more disposition to sell, especially for early deliveries. Private wire was placed at 1s. 3 31-32 1, for September delivery and at 1s. 4d. for October to a moderate extent. Three months sight D. A. bills were also sold at 1s.4 1-8d. for September, 1s.4 5-32d October, 1s. 4 2-16d. November, 1s. 4 7-32d. December to 15th March 1s. 4 3-16d. March-April and 1s. 4d. 5-32d. April-May, with possibly some slight concessions in the dates of delivery. In Bank paper we hear of little business passing. Bank T. T. is available at 1s. 3 15-16d. Ready to 15th October, 1s. 3 31-32d. middle October to end November, 1s. 4d. December to February and on Demand at 1s. 3 31-32. Ready to end of October and 1s. 4d. November possibly to March. The enquiry at these quotations is limited to the filling up of immediate requirements at current ready rates. With the firming up of the Discount Market in London it is possible that the Banks buying rates may shortly be increased for usance bills, and there is already an advance of a thirty-second in the six months sight rate. At the close the tone is distinctly steadier, and though the have been more bills in evidence during the week, the fact that the hardening tendency has not brought out more actual business can only be put down to the small forward demand for Bombay exports at current prices, and the indisposition of merchants to sell ahead. The bulk of the transactions reported have been for September-October deliveries, and it seems probable that a good portion of this business is on account of outstation selling orders, the rates available here being slightly more advantageous to sellers than in Calcutta.

The Rupee Paper Market has again fluctuated slightly during the past week. A strong bullish article in a local contemporary, recommending Government to buy three crores of Rupee Paper for the Currency Reserve, which appeared on Saturday morning, caused quite a sensation in the Marwari Bazar. The Banks were closed for Saturday and Monday but a large business was put through, chiefly in call options, and speculators ran up the rate to 98·12 for the settlement of the 30th instant. On Tuesday morning a letter was published advocating the selling by Government of ten crores of Rupee Paper at present held by the Currency Reserve, to be replaced by Consols, on the grounds that the latter stock can always find a market in case of necessity, whereas the market for Rupee loans is necessarily circumscribed. The market opened quiet on Tuesday morning, and by Wednesday evening the quotation for the near settlement was reduced to 18-4, chiefly due to speculators selling on the rumours of an impending rise in the Bank of Bengal rate. Thursday morning brought the rate up to 98·7 on the news of no change in the Bank rate, closing in the evening with sellers at 98·6. To-day the market is quiet owing to some difficulty experienced by dealers in their carrying forward arrange for the coming settlement. We close at 98·5 for 30th September and 98-3 for 28th October.

The Three per cent Rupee Loan of 1893-94 has again been in demand and the price has advanced to Rs. 87. There is a strong rumour current that the Government of India will shortly decide to pay interest in London on this loan, at the fixed exchange of sixteen pence per rupee, and this is the cause of the present enquiry, for this long neglected stock. Whatever may be the final decision of Government regarding this loan, it is certainly very desirable that the present position should remain in the position so long held by this stock, which has been practically non-negotiable for several years past. As we have previously remarked, this is more of political than of commercial importance.

In the Piece Goods Market the prices of greys fo certain classes have gone down, but for others they have been raised from half to one anna. There is a fair demand and dealers are selling. Some forward business has been done but owing to stiffness in Manchester quotations several offers fell through. In whites a fair business is reported to have been done both for ready and forward deliveries, though prices remain the same. For prints there is a good demand and several hundred packages have changed hands although original sellers have had to make tremendous losses. Prices, however, have not yet come up to the level of present Manchester quotations and forward business is not possible on that basis. In drills and shirtings, a large and a small one, Witness gave the size of the larger one as about 2 feet 5 inches long by 15 inches broad, including the projections with his hands. It was wrapped in white cloth with sacking visible at the corners under the cloth. The Sub-Inspector's assistance and told the coolies to go away. The witness was to say that his gave the date of occurrence as Saturday, the 13th. He saw the Station-master when questioned. He remembered the date because on Saturdays they had to wash the railway platform.

Witness was cross-examined at considerable length.

In reply to the Court he said that he had not taken sufficient notice of the bundle to say whether it was big enough to hold a man if he were trussed.

Under the order of the Court the witness gave corroborative evidence. He indicated the size of the bundle by means of with his hands as about 4 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 7 inches. He had frequently carried luggage for the accused had never known him to carry luggage for any but himself. He had only a small parcel while he was engaged a coolie. He gave like details of the occurrence as a Saturday just three months before.

This witness was also cross-examined at length.

In answer to the Court he said he did not see the lad, who answered to the description given by the witness. He was big enough to contain the body of a man. A man could be put in an ordinary sack such as was used for wheat or salt, and the bundle was as big as a sack of that sort, not bigger or longer.

M. K. A. Thoungoo, Inspector, Central Provinces Police, said he knew the accused who was a watchmaker in the Sudder Bazar. Witness had been on plague-inspection duty at Jubbulpore Railway Station since October, 1900. He last saw the accused at the station on the 15th when he got out of the early morning passenger train from Allahabad. He also saw him on the 11th at about a quarter past six in the evening after the arrival of the mail train from Bombay. Accused passed him on the platform and wished him good evening Chanda was going down the platform towards the Allahabad end. He walked up to the intermediate carriage and stood there. Witness did not see him go into the carriage, but he stood outside as if he were going by that train. He remembered the dates distinctly owing to the circumstance that the dead body was found two or three days later and it being said that Chanda had a hand in the matter.

Cross-examined, witness said that if Chanda or anybody had brought a bundle from the gate to the train he could have seen it very easily as the road was clear. If anybody had come in by the gate and crossed the line to where the intermediate carriages were before they were attached to the train, he might not have seen him. The place where the intermediate carriages were kept ready to be attached to the train from Bombay was in the centre of the line about 80 or 90 yards from where he had been standing. He had not noticed any sign of agitation or excitement about Chanda when the latter wished him good evening.

Sergeant A. Kirby, of the Government Railway Police, Jubbulpore, gave corroborative evidence as to seeing Chanda at the Railway station on the 11th and 15th.

Sayid Zamir Ahmad, military hospital assistant, Jubbulpore, also testified to seeing Chanda in the Railway station before the Bombay train on Saturday 14th June.

Like the other witnesses, this witness was cross-examined in detail.

THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Bombay has just reason to be proud of the beautiful Crawford Market and no visitor leaves Bombay without paying a visit to it. The ground and pavement are kept scrupulously clean. The same cannot be said of the ceiling. I doubt if it has been swept once in six months. It has been the favourite resort for birds not only in the breeding season but in all seasons.

It would be a nice question of law who would be answerable for damage done by the birds fouling the clothes of persons visiting the market. I had the misfortune to be in the market last week with fine clothes which were spoiled by one of these birds. If the sweepers think that their duty is to sweep the floor only and not to keep the building, ceiling, and all clean, I wish some one of our civic fathers will find leisure to bring the subject on the agenda paper at the next meeting of the Corporation. The remedy is simple:—The cross bars on the ceiling serve as a resting place for the birds. Why not have the bars removed or covered up by means of a wooden ceiling or wire-netting?—Yours, &c.,

OSMAN HASSAN HAJI JOOSAB,
(Japanwala).

Jaokeria Manzil, 19-9-1902.

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EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 15-16d	
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	to 1s 3 31-32d	
Do do do	1s 4 5-32d	
French Francs 3 do do	1s 4 5-16d	
Marks 3 do do	169 1-2	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	137 3-4	
Shanghai 30 ,, ,,	128 1 2	
Japan 30 ,, ,,	170	
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone unsettled	151	
Cash		98·7
1st Settlement		98·5
2nd do		98·3

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February		3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	17th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	10th July	3 do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4 do.

SEEDS—

Linseed—Tone quiet,			
Ready	...	9	10
Forwar April-May	...	8	1
Rapeseed—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	}	5	14
Do. Forward			
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	}	6	7
do. Forward			
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	}	6	12
do. Forward			
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	}	8	7
Forward			
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	}	24	8 to 24 12
Forward			

Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.

15 per cent. Mixed, Dec-Jany... 41·8 to 41·12

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	2,014
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 3rd Sept.	2,113,521
Shipments for this week, to Europe	2,020
Do. China, Japan and Coast Ports	1,436
Total	3,456
Shipments from 1st October to 3rd September :—	
Europe	496,6·9
Japan	23,379
China	91,425
Coast Ports	11,751
Total	1,121,384
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	467
China, Japan and Coast Ports	nil

WEEK'S RECEIPTS

Cotton	2,026	Bales.
Wheat	14,910	cwts.
Linseed	7,770	,,
Rapeseed	7,787	,,
Gingellyseed	3,112	,,
Poppyseed	7,115	,,
Groundnuts	693	,,
Castorseed	19,017	,,
Rice	129,633	,,
Myrabollams	11,520	,,
Cottonseed	36,189	,,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.
Good Bhownugger 4.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	100 1 4 ex
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	105 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	95 9-16
Bar Silver	33 7-8

The sum of about £200 000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for S. America.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion £31,030,030, increase £100 000 ; Public Deposits £8 8 0,000, decrease £3,000 000 ; Other Deposits £19 700 000, increase £530,000 ; Other Securities £25 940,000, decrease £300,000 ; Notes & Gold 34 per cent of the Liabilities.

THE CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST A PARSI.

THE trial of Chanda, a Parsi resident of Jubbulpore, on the charge of murdering Juggannathji, a Madrasi Babu, was continued before the Sessions Judge of Jubbulpore on the 13h and 15th instant. Mr. M. Gupta, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. D. Ghose, Barrister-at-law, Mr. B. D. Dalal, Barrister-at-law, Mr. Sorabjee and Jivan Lal Pleaders, for the defence.

Ghazi, a Mahomedan, gave evidence as to seeing the Babu just inside the front door of the Parsi Club on the 14th June between 2-30 and 3 p.m.

Witness then about a dobi, but had been answered by the Parsi.

Mahomed Beg, a tonga driver, the next witness, said he drove the accused from the Parsi Club to the station via the Civil Lines on the 14th June last, at 1 or 1-30 and Chanda, the back seat. The other the Parsi sat in front and Chanda in the back seat. Both had a bundle between them, inches. Each held one end of the bundle. It appeared to be of sacking lined outside with white cloth and lightly tied round outside with rope. There was another small package by the side of the other Parsi. When the tonga reached the main entrance of the station two coolies ran up; but the Parsi refused their services and directed the tongawalla towards a much small gate. There they got down, took out the bundle, paid the fare and entered the station with the bundle. The Bombay mail from Bombay side had then already reached Jubbulpore.

Cross-examined, witness said he had no license to drive a tonga. He had one last year.

Kamta, a Jabbulpore station coolie, narrated how he and another coolie went to a tonga that was coming up to the station with Chanda and another passenger (a lad) in it. Witness gave the date as about three months before at about 6-15 p. m., just after the Bombay mail had come in. The witness went on to say that there were two bundles in the tonga, a large and a small one. Witness gave the size of the larger one as about 2 feet 5 inches long by 15 inches broad, including the projections with his hands. It was wrapped in white cloth with sacking visible at the corners under the cloth. The Sub-Inspector's assistance and told the coolies to go away. The witness was to say that his gave the date of occurrence as Saturday, the 13th. He saw the Station-master when questioned. He remembered the date because on Saturdays they had to wash the railway platform.

Witness was cross-examined at considerable length.

In reply to the Court he said that he had not taken sufficient notice of the bundle to say whether it was big enough to hold a man if he were trussed.

Under the order of the Court the witness gave corroborative evidence. He indicated the size of the bundle by means of with his hands as about 4 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 7 inches. He had frequently carried luggage for the accused had never known him to carry luggage for any but himself. He had only a small parcel while he was engaged a coolie. He gave like details of the occurrence as a Saturday just three months before.

This witness was also cross-examined at length.

In answer to the Court he said he did not see the lad, who answered to the description given by the witness. He was big enough to contain the body of a man. A man could be put in an ordinary sack such as was used for wheat or salt, and the bundle was as big as a sack of that sort, not bigger or longer.

M. K. A. Thoungoo, Inspector, Central Provinces Police, said he knew the accused who was a watchmaker in the Sudder Bazar. Witness had been on plague-inspection duty at Jubbulpore Railway Station since October, 1900. He last saw the accused at the station on the 15th when he got out of the early morning passenger train from Allahabad. He also saw him on the 11th at about a quarter past six in the evening after the arrival of the mail train from Bombay. Accused passed him on the platform and wished him good evening Chanda was going down the platform towards the Allahabad end. He walked up to the intermediate carriage and stood there. Witness did not see him go into the carriage, but he stood outside as if he were going by that train. He remembered the dates distinctly owing to the circumstance that the dead body was found two or three days later and it being said that Chanda had a hand in the matter.

Cross-examined, witness said that if Chanda or anybody had brought a bundle from the gate to the train he could have seen it very easily as the road was clear. If anybody had come in by the gate and crossed the line to where the intermediate carriages were before they were attached to the train, he might not have seen him. The place where the intermediate carriages were kept ready to be attached to the train from Bombay was in the centre of the line about 80 or 90 yards from where he had been standing. He had not noticed any sign of agitation or excitement about Chanda when the latter wished him good evening.

Sergeant A. Kirby, of the Government Railway Police, Jubbulpore, gave corroborative evidence as to seeing Chanda at the Railway station on the 11th and 15th.

Sayid Zamir Ahmad, military hospital assistant, Jubbulpore, also testified to seeing Chanda in the Railway station before the Bombay train on Saturday 14th June.

Like the other witnesses, this witness was cross-examined in detail.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for sixlines or less, and 3 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRASER—September 10, at Albert Hall, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain H A Denholm Fraser, of a son.

HAWKES—September 13, at Ranikhet, the wife of Captain R Hawkes, 1st Brahman, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BRERETON—September 14, at Simla, Haidee Maud, the beloved wife of Mr A Brereton, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets 5h. 59m. High water, 0-30m. 0-30a. Low water, 6-17m. 6-30a.

P. and O. s.s. Massilia, with English mails of 5th inst., due to arrive at 5 a.m.

Banks closed : Parsee holiday.

Rovers' Football Tournament.

Bombay Catholic Association. Concert Town Hall, 9 p.m.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. B. V. A, Cricket Club.

Civil vs. United Services.

B. B. and C. I. Cricket Club vs. R. A. Cricket Club.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 48 m, Sun sets, 5 h. 58m. High water, 0-30m., 0-33a. Low water, 6-17m., 6-33a.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Young Men's Zoroastrian Cricket Club.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Upada entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Kola and Caledonia left the dock yesterday.

THE GUN CLUB.—Members are reminded that the Cup will be shot for this afternoon at 4-30 p. m., weather permitting.

ARRIVAL OF HORSES.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamar Assyria, Captain H. Trouson, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf, brought 179 horses.

DIVINE SERVICE.—To-morrow Divine Service at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaon, which commences at 5 p. m., will be conducted in English by Mr. Natarajan, B. A. The subject of the sermon is "What does the Theistic movement represent in this country.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY.—At a special General Meeting of the Broach Municipality held in the Municipal Hall on Wednesday, it was proposed by Khan Bahadur N. S. Ghivalla and seconded by Mr. Furdoonshaw Pestonji Baroo that the Management Committee for the next year be formed of the following gentlemen : Rao Bahadur Maneklal Nurotheram Moonshee, chairman, and Messrs. Rustomjee Bomanjee Ginwalla, Burjorjee Sorabshaw Moonsiff (Doctor), Maneckchund Lukhmichund

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Readers of "Dailies" comperuse such "accidents" in papers almost every day. When an accident takes place persons get some part of their body injured cut, and inflamed and the whole body pains on the following day. The cause of inflamation and pain is the accumulation of "Animal Heat" in the part injured or cut, and the best remedy to allay that inflammation or pain and in some cases consequent fever, is to apply "Kamalarka" or "Accidentine" to the inflamed part at once. The instantaneous use of "Accidentine" will prevent the part from being inflamed. Railway Companies and Travellers should keep in stock "Accidentine" which costs only a Rupee for a bottle at Mr. Gadgil's Dispensary opposite Girgaum Police Station, Bombay.—Advt.

AN OPIUM EATER.—At the J. J. Hospital, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday regarding the death of Suddasive Appajee, a Hindu aged forty years. The deceased was a native of Richod in Kolapad Gnilty. He was a habitual drunkard and an opium eater. He had two wives and was much in debt. On Thursday afternoon, Suddasive came home drunk and drowsy. Being asked the cause of his condition he replied that he had taken opium as was usual. Shortly after he became unconscious and was, at 11 p. m., removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at an early hour yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A THIEVING FRIEND.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Yemanbai a Hindu woman, was charged by Inspector Hayter, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments the value of Rs. 24, the property of one Vishnu Dhondu. Mr. Mehta, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant lived on the ground floor of a chawl at Mount Road, Mazagon. On Wednesday morning last complainant went out to work. On his return home, at noon, he found his box open and the ornaments abstracted therefrom. He made a report to the Police and the accused who was an intimate friend of complainant's wife and who had been there on that day, was arrested on suspicion and the ornaments were recovered from her. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 30, or in default was ordered to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

GHASTLY DISCOVERY ON A HILL.—A Hindu man, name unknown, aged about twenty-five years, was, on Thursday morning, found hanging by a turban tied round his neck and suspended from the branch of a tree on Cleveland Hill. The body was first discovered by some Hindu boys who were tending their goats on the hill, and who informed the Police. The deceased appeared to be a ghat of the labouring class. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in a pyran and dhotur. As his head was bare, it was presumed that the turban by which he was hanging belonged to him. The tree from which the body was suspended stood close to a steep and partly overhanging a precipice and it would have been almost impossible for anyone to drag the man to the tree. There were no marks of scuffle on the ground, which was, moreover, very unlikely considering the nature of the cliff. At an Inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, yesterday morning, the jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide by hanging himself by a turban from a tree on Cleveland Hill.

CRICKET.

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. POPUTWADY C. C.

THE following members will represent the Poputwady Cricket Club in their match against the Islam Gymkhana on Sunday, on the Islam ground, commencing at 1-30 P.M. :—

Rane G. D. (Captain) ; Trilokeker O. S., Jayalkar G. A., Jayaker M. S., Desai K. V., Samant B. B., Kshirsagar, Teleny D. K., Shete V. G. Dhairyvan V. M., Kirtikar V. B.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE CHASES, 1902.

24th, 27th & 29th Sept. 1st, 4th, 6th, 8th, & 11th, Oct.

ADMISSION.—FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKETS for 8 days (including separate tickets for 2 Ladies)	Rs. 30
Additional Season Ticket for a Lady	Rs. 8
DAY TICKET (including admission for one Lady.)	Rs. 5
DAY TICKET for Lady	Rs. 3
DAY TICKET for Child	Rs. 2

Season Tickets are obtainable at the Office, W. I. T. C., 20, Queen's Gardens, or at the gate on Race days.

N. B.—No Tickets will be issued without payment. Owners who have entered for the meeting will receive free tickets on application at the Office, 20, Queen's Gardens.

CECIL GRAY,
Poona, 9th Sept., 1902. Secy., W. I. T. C.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

KILLED WITH A SICKLE.

MR. B. KNIGHT, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in June last, convicted Bhawanrao Apparao of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a dangerous weapon, and sentenced him to; eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Wednesday before the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Shamrao Vithal, appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of one Tirkambhat bin Sharkarbhat at Masungi, on the 23rd December last. According to his deposition, the injury which led to his death was inflicted on him by the accused in a ginning shed. He had gone thither to get woman's milk for his father, and it seemed that Sundrabai, the accused's sister, was about to oblige him with the commodity when the accused came in, and finding the pair alone altogether in a situation that must have been somewhat delicate, struck him in the abdomen with the point of a sickle. The deceased ran down the street pursued by the accused, and this was said to have been witnessed by several people. Seeing them, the accused turned and ran away. While the wounded man made his way home. There he was tended by his father with the aid of a native physician. Six days later he was taken to the Hubli dispensary. Mortification had by then set in, and he died on the 4th January.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, in giving the judgment of the court said :—The deceased Tirkambhat died on the 4th of January from the results of a wound inflicted on him. The question is, by whom was it inflicted? The prosecution alleged that it was by the accused Bhawanrao; and the judge and both assessors have believed that story with the result that he has been sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. From this the accused appeals, and what we have to determine is whether or can safely rest the conviction on the evidence of the Kulkarni and the declarations of the deceased. We purposely refrain from taking into consideration Virapatshibhat's deposition in view of the structures thereon passed by the Sessions Judge. It is urged that the evidence of the Kulkarni cannot be accepted, more especially as those who, he states, were witnesses with him for the deceased's pursuit by the accused, declaim all knowledge of the event, special stress being laid in this connection on the evidence of the patel. Much too has been made of the native doctor's statement that no name was mentioned by the deceased, and the corroboration of this by the patel. We were at one time much impressed by this, but the Government Pleader has brought to our notice the untranslated statement of the deceased, made at about 9 o'clock in the morning following the assault when the accused's name was undoubtedly mentioned, and this, in our opinion, deprives Mr. Branson's argument on this point of much of its force. No reason is given for the deceased's falsely naming the accused beyond the fact that there is alleged to have been enmity between the accused and the deceased's brother in-law, the Kulkarni, to whom the defence seeks to trace the genesis of this charge. But we think the Government Pleader has justly urged that, had the Kulkarni determined to concoct a tale, he would hardly have vouched as witnesses those who would not support him. The assessors (themsel

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CAMP FURNITURE
LAWSON TAIT BEDS.
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3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3.
3,000 Bentwood Chairs, best make at Rs. 3.
500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.
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BEST QUALITY Ball-bearing Free Wheel will be fitted to any Cycle at Rupees fifteen.

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DUNLOP COVER	18	0	0
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ONE RUBBER TYRED STRONG BUILT TONGA WITH REMOVEABLE HOODS, QUITE NEW.
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NOTICE.
CORONATION DARBAR,
DELHI,
JANUARY 1903.
PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA, hereby invites Tennis Players from any part of India to compete for a valuable trophy (which will take the form of a handsome Silver Cup) at the forthcoming Imperial Assemblage at Dehli, during the end of December, 1902, and the beginning of January, 1903. His Highness proposes to hold the Tournament for Gentlemen only, and suggests that singles only be played; if, however, a sufficient number of entries are forthcoming, doubles also may be played. The Tournament will be open for professional as well as Gentleman players. Those desiring to participate would oblige very much by stating if they have ever taken part in a Tournament before, and if so, against whom they played, and if they won or lost; this information is required to facilitate handicapping and preliminary arrangements generally. It is requested also that those wishing to take part, will kindly forward their names to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, to H. H. the MAHARAJA of KAPURTHALA, Punjab, before the 1st November next. All Entries free.

BABY GRAND PIANOFORTES.
A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS.
This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE. THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.
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THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line steamer Braunfels, 1,888 tons, Captain H Elbo, will sail to-day, for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Wildenfels, 3,657 tons, Captain W Reising, will sail to-day, for Calcutta via Coast ports, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, sailed yesterday, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain G Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon 28th August, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr Dapsey and six deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rajah, 3,631 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from Calcutta, 22nd August, via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr Libel and 8 passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Assyria, 939 tons, Captain H Trousen, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo, 50 cases opium, 179 horses and Mr Cooper and 83 deck passengers.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 17th September 1902, should be regarded as half-weather working day, and Thursday, 11th, Friday 12th, Saturday 13th, Tuesday 16th, and Thursday 18th, as full working days for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

STORM WARNING.

The Port Officer, Bombay, received the following telegram from Simla:—

Storm signal: Shallow diffused depression from Arabian Sea has apparently crossed coast in to East Guzerat and adjacent districts. Lower signal.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Magnals.....Capt G H Howett, R N.....Turret Ship
* Torpedo Boat No 100..Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N.....
* Do No 102...Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N.....
* Do No 103...Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N.....
* 4 Torpedo Boats.....
R I M S Clive.....Comdr A J G Piffard.....R I Marine
R I M S Canning.....Comdr R W W Gordon...In. Marine
R I M S Investigator.....Comdr T H Heming R N.....Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr Rowcell.....Indian Marine
Margarita.....Capt Baddeley.....Madras Pearl Fishery
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr T W Kemp.....Crinser,

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Pomone.....Comdr H Jones, R N....Cruiser
Tenasserim.....Receiving Hulk
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr G J Baugh.....Indian Marine

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia.....Turret-ship

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Lord Kelvin	2232	Steel	Havre	22-9	M M & Co
B	Upada	3381	Jacobs	Rangoon	22-9	M M & Co
C & R	Braunfels	2,341	Ellis	Karachi	20-9	Glade & Co
G	King Arthur	1047	Mylor	S. P Gulf	25-9	B & P S N Co
K	Elmdene	1251	Fisher			F Muir & Co
L	Sultan	1781	Ahrens	Zanzibar	23-9	A Strandt
M	Nadori	1679	Little	Tuticorin	24-9	B & P S N Co
P	Wildenfels	3657	Feisig	Calcutta	20-9	Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	513	Mahmed	Mangalore...19-9 Shpr'd & Co
Ponani	502	Mahmed	Bhownagar...20-9 Do
Satrunji	347	Ahmed	Karachi.....19-9 Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
1	Olympia	3218	Caborne	Liverpool	27-9	W & A G & Co
3	Worsley Hall	2238	Black	Karachi	21-9	K N & Co
5	Chusan	2650	Daniel	China	24-9	P & O Co
6	Puritan	1938	Phillips	Zanzibar	1-10	M M & Co
7	M Bacquehem	2739	Rassevich	Kobe	13-9	A L S N Co
9	City of Perth	2578	Morrison	Karachi	23-9	K N & Co
12 & 13	Caledonia	8229	Gordon	London	19-9	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Bickford	Karachi	21-9	M M & Co
15	Bengloe	1993	Potter	London	20-9	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Pachumba	544	Hodgson	Karachi ...19-9 M M & Co

MERRYWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Irmalla	381	Fry	Calcutta.....23-9 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Rajah s.....	Leftwich	Calcutta, Aug 22
19	Upada s	Jacobs	Rangoon, Aug 28

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Pachumba s	Hodgson	Karachi, &c

THE following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Braunfels, Eibo, for Karachi.
" Wildenfels, Reising, for Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Rajah entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta vi, C.a.t ports.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 16—S.r. Vedra, Prout, Novorossisk 11th Aug; Ranee, Craig, Bombay 7th Sept; and Chanda, Marlor, Calcutta 2nd Sept.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 16—Str. Surada and Gea.

Sept.	Vessels.	
10	Vortigern	Calcutta
14	Ras Rowa	Glasgow and Liverpool
14	Pongola	Calcutta
15	Mascotta	Calcutta
14	Scandra	Calcutta
17	Bulimba	Rangoon

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 18.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. India with the outward Mails of the 12th instant left here at 4 a. m. to-day (Thursday).

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—107 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 750 cwt linseed, M Jairam; 75 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 78 bales cotton and 42 bales wool, Trabjee and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—879 cwt bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Lord Kelvin s—600 cwt horse, R M Kooka; 30 lbs lemon oil, E Abdoolally and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lord Kelvin s—507 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,925 cwt mowrassed, Wazjee Becher; 1,600 cwt weedseed, Banor and Krause; 3,000 cwt mowrassed, Forbes and Co; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 51 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 275 cwt gum, J Premjee; 200 cwt gum, G Tejpal; 250 cwt gum, A Gangjee; 2,238 cwt rapseed, 300 cwt poppyseed, 200 cwt aljuaseed, 1,000 cwt myrabollams, and 400 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Brothers 2,014 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp; 2,000 cwt oil cake, Glade and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—200 bales twist, Talati and Co; 600 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 1,850 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 3 bales piecegoods, R Keroba.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—800 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 130 cwt olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 28 cases opium, B and P S N Co; 50 cases opium, F and O S N Co.

Marquis Bacquehem s—1,500 cwt onion, H O Abbs.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 20.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE,
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

128-01—Mulji C and V—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Khooshaldas Lilbhoy and others—M G and V.
83-02—Mulji C and V—Bachoo Harkisondas vs Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and others—Daphtary and F, Commercial Cause.
94-02—Kanga and P—Budatral Nundram vs Balkishan Shivlal and others—Bicknell M and M,

Long Causes.

120-02—Little and Co—Chuturbhooj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.
301-02—Nana and H—Digroo Saibiba vs Jamshedjee Muncherjee Shroff—Shamrao and M.
829-01—Mansukial D J and M—Goverdhundas Sunderdas vs Lakhmidas Valjee—Bicknell M and M.
380-01—Thakurdas and Co—R Murray vs D Barlow—Crawford and Co.
862-00—Mansukial D and J—Jamnagir Nitiagir vs W L Harvey—Crawford B and Co.
863-00—Smithson Band N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.
421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardeshir Spencer vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed and others—M J and M.
216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kalliandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).
328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Contested Chamber matters only.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.
Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

437-01—Little and Co—Gokaldas Haridas and others vs Meghuradas Thakersay and another—Mulla and M—Part heard.
699-01—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Jamsedjee Hakim vs Moroba Ramchandra Poy and others—In person and J P Dastoor.
701-01—Balkrishna V N K—Moti Dowjee and another vs Premjee Dewaram and another.
575-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ramjee Dowjee and others vs Bhanjee Mulji and another—Wadia and G.
680-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Janabai and another vs Dharsey Tokersey—Trabjee D and Co.
576-01—Wadia and G—Chaklidas Lalloobhoy vs Doyal Mowji and others—Kanga and P Trabjee D and Co.
502-01—Little and Co—Motichand Hemraj and others vs Lalchand Chelliram and others—M H and M and Mathubhai J and M.
517-99—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosain Bahadar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Hajee Alladin Jiecker and others—Crawford B and Co and M and M and Captain and V.
272-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin G H Haindadar and another vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin H A Jiecker and others—Crawford B and Co, M and M and V.
269-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam H Haindadar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin H A Jiecker and others—Crawford B and Co Captain and V, and M B and B.
709-01—M R Vakil—Vully Mahomed Peer Mahomed and others vs Alladin Medha—Trabjee D and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th September 1902.

1. It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 26th instant, at 9 p.m., and will be followed by a dance.
2. Members requiring Tickets for the Prize Distribution, can obtain them on application at the Fort Head-quarters between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. and at the Byculla Head-quarters on evenings of Drill and by leaving their names with the Havaldar at the Club. It will be necessary to present tickets at the door.

By Order,
G STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

ECONOMY
is secured by despatching packages to the United Kingdom through Latham & Co. whose system of through charges is the perfection of
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Furnishing at a glance the inclusive cost from point of departure to place of delivery and, as their despatches are made by direct Mail Steamers,
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At London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Paris.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1902.

GOLF AND THE NEW BALL.

To the representatives of Bombay at the Nasik Tournament, who, this week, have been round in several strokes above their usual form and been consistently outplayed by the mystic colonel, "Blackwood's" article on the above subject may be differentially commended. We say differentially because every player has his own idea as to both balls and clubs in the strife after "Far and Sure." It goes without saying that a player accustomed to the painfully simple cleek and putter play of the Bombay links varied by a morning spoiling clubs and losing balls at Pali, feels himself somewhat at sea at Nasik, whether the ground be hard or springy. After a day or two, extraordinary rubs of the green became fewer. But what might they not have scored had they but carried a pouchful of samples of the new ball which the American student of the royal and ancient game has evolved? The Haskell ball has been pronounced one stroke better in 308. That is not a very great advantage at the price, and would not prove of much value except once every fourth day, perhaps even in the hands of a champion. In the hands of an every-day player it can be topped, foozled, duffed, sliced and pulled as easily as the captive "eclipse" on which a beginner is supposed to practice his 'prentice hand. The Haskell ball, according to "Blackwood's" contributor, is constructed on an old principle combined with a new one. The old one is the use of a distinct core, the new one, the introduction of separate layers of material, gutta-percha and india-rubber alternately. It has a solid core of gutta-percha, then an enveloping section of string-elastic wound on under tension and finally an outer envelope of gutta-percha about an eighth to three-sixteenths of an inch thick. The Kempshall ball has several layers, and a sectional drawing of it is said to resemble an anatomical diagram. They both sound like collapse on a second round and with little chance of resurrection, but the contributor, whose article we review, declares that the new ball in one form or another has come been achieved, for the best ball in the world is only as good as the worst if after a long drive it rest in a bad lie. What is wanted is a ball which can be directed by the player as the torpedoes which can be guided from the shore, or a metallic ball which shall be attracted by the magnetic influence of the iron socket in the hole. But, as the critic observes, the money reward in business for a really durable, trustworthy ball is so great that no long time can elapse before one or another of the myriad minds now at work on the problem will produce a satisfactory ball.

"Blackwood's" golfer reminds us that the advantage of 1 in 308 was secured by a professional. He thinks the advantage to an ordinary player would be greater. The Haskell does not enable the erring amateur to drive straighter or to hit cleaner. "But it does several things for him that make the game easier. It goes further when he does hit it clean; it brings difficult iron carries within his reach; it rises more quickly off the club-face out of bad lies and bunkers; it suits the pitch and run approach better and—we utter this opinion deliberately—it puts far better"—once the way of putting with it has been learned. Then again, it is claimed that the Haskell ball keeps the line more truly on a straight put, appearing to jump little irregularities which the gutta ball hugs and its behaviour on a curve is beautiful to see as it runs out like an engine slowing down gradually into a station, instead of pulling up quickly as does the gutta ball. Altogether, it is an elegant, well conducted sphere when it is treated tenderly. For lady's golf it is unique, but in the hands of muscular amateurs who "put beef" behind a drive it is giving to jibbing. It casts its rind splitting after even good play, and goes to pieces under topping. Yet the writer is persuaded that men who have found the game made easier—in the sense of being less violent—by the cored ball, will never again use the gutta ball. It is anticipated that at the St. Andrews championship meeting the ball will be put to a fresh test, and the Committee is dryly asked for legislation in advance as to what shall be the rule in the event of the bursting of a Haskell ball under a stroke. Should the core be played or the bigger portion of the rind? The Committee of one British Club has ruled that the cored American ball shall not be used in competitions. But its example will not be followed, for players who have used it declare it to be "a thinking ball". "I can see it reflecting," said one. "Certain it is that on a particular course where a keeper's cottage forms an obstacle, between the hole and a sliced drive, one of these cored balls was topped into the doorway, ran up some steps, and came out of the window. What is the use of despising a ball that can do that?" At present, however, the price is prohibitive. We hear that certain highly-paid officials sent across the Atlantic for a consignment with which to play at Nasik, but doubts were expressed as to whether they would arrive in time. Whether they have or not is a point on which we have no information. It is worthy of note, however, that the particular players have been consistently near the bottom of the lists.

Golf, says the "Blackwood's" writer, is like marriage in that it was made in heaven and probably for the same purpose—the elimination of human conceit. Yet again, he is fain to confess that golf is a real pagan game, a game of mysterious gods and influences wherein consists its witchery over its followers. But it is unnecessary to decide whether its origin were ethereal or infernal. One fact has to be faced by players anxious to keep the championship in the island of its birth—the Americans are making progress with Golf. It has become the class game of the great Democracy. They have imported Scottish players—young Scots artisans who were skilful amateurs at home, and have made professionals of them. The fruit of this transplanting, we are told, will soon be ripe, and the Scoto-American swing will be a thing worth living to see. The American player sticks tenaciously to the Scotch-made club, and though interested writers now and again endeavour to demonstrate the superior finish of American-made clubs, players will have none of them. From that it must not be supposed that American traders have not attempted to surpass the Scottish maker. It is not long since they claimed to have improved the present wooden driver by giving it a metal striking-face. On the subject of patent clubs, the writer remarks that much disappointment and fruitless pains would have been saved to golf inventors if, early in the history of the game, a cemetery had been opened for the decent burial of deceased ideas, particularly if it had been made a condition that the head-stone should bear a graven figure and description of the defunct. Wandering through the steady groves, he writes, we should happen upon the last resting-place of the octagonal cane-shaft, the steel-tube shaft, the solid steel-rod shaft, the box-spring head, the heel-less driver, the toe-less driver, with his square-cut toe, so that he might be set exactly parallel to the intended line of drive, the hollow-faced mastic, the adjustable headed iron with a ratchet wheel in the socket, graduated from 1 to 4 according to the degree of loft required. "In the special corner of that silent acre which would be allotted to putters," says the writer, "what memories would meet us, from the croquet mallet putter to the—well, the one that died in early infancy the other week almost before it was christened. How popular would be the iron plot with its lofters that were to spin the ball infallibly high in the air, and knobby heads with all the weight behind the shot, if only you could catch the ball just in front of the knob. Many more wonderful clubs than can be ever named without much research would lie there in well-earned oblivion." Considering his contempt for patent clubs, it is remarkable to find him so partial to the new ball. He is only one of many. But neither balls nor clubs matter much to amateur so long as the two time-worn precepts be rigorously observed: "Keep your e's on the ba'" and "Dinna press."

TWO NEW VISITANTS.

SOME interest has lately been displayed by the Sanitary authorities in this country in the progress of two diseases, very unlike each other in their general characters, but alike in that both are infectious. One of these is Epidemic Dropsy, and the other African Lethargy, or as it is more generally called, Sleeping Sickness. The latter has not yet gained a hold in this country, but some cases of the former have recently been found in Bombay. It does not appear that anything was known of epidemic dropsy until the appearance of some cases in Calcutta in the year 1877. The term epidemic as applied to the Calcutta outbreak was rather a misnomer as although cases occurred there during three years, it cannot be said to have assumed at any time epidemic proportions. The case, however, was different in Mauritius, into which the disease was imported from India, as several thousands of coolies were attacked in the course of a few months. As the name of the disease implies, dropsy is one of its prominent symptoms, and as this symptom is also pronounced in one of the forms of Beri-beri, some early observers considered, and some probably still consider that Epidemic Dropsy is merely an aberrant form of Beri-beri, but its claims to be considered an independent disease are now generally admitted. In addition to the dropsy there are usually fever, a skin rash, often disorder of the stomach and bowels, and aching pains in the body and limbs. The dropsy may be confined to the legs or may involve the whole body. That the disease can be communicated from person to person seems certain, but it is apparently not very catching. As already stated the disease appeared in Calcutta for the first time in 1877. For three successive years it came on at the beginning of the cold weather and died out when the hot weather set in, then it disappeared altogether. During this time some cases occurred in Assam and there was the marked outbreak in Mauritius. This latter is the most extensive outbreak on record, and it would appear that so far as Mauritius is concerned the disease exhausted its epidemic power in [illegible] reported. Excepting in the case of Mauritius the disease has spread but slowly, and Europeans in all places have been exempt. It tends to affect families and groups of people of the poorer classes. The mortality varies from 2 or 3 to 30 or 40 per cent., it was much higher in Calcutta than in Mauritius. Of the cause of this curious disease absolutely nothing is known.

Sleeping Sickness is, fortunately, not yet included in the list of Indian diseases. For a long time after its discovery it appears to have been confined absolutely to the West Coast of Africa. In the slave trading days cases occurred in the West Indies, but always in negroes, who had come from Africa and never in those born in the West Indies. Odd cases have also been found from time to time in Europe, but as no cases were known to have originated outside of Africa not much interest was taken in the disease. Of late years, however, it has shown a somewhat alarming tendency to spread in Africa, and there is some evidence that it exists in the interior of British Guiana. As it has now reached Uganda, and the epidemic there is assuming large proportions, some anxiety is naturally being felt in India regarding its introduction into this country by returning coolies or others. Sleeping sickness is well named, as the chief symptom is an increasing tendency to drowsiness, until at last the sufferer is almost constantly asleep, loses all interest in everything, and does not even take food unless it is offered to him. The disease is chronic, lasting months or even years, at first progressing slowly, with times of improvement, and without obvious marks of ill-health; then more rapidly and with wasting, the formation of bed sores, and other evidences of failing nutrition; finally consciousness is completely lost and the patient dies. Cases of recovery have been reported, but the disease, although slow in its advance, is very sure, and in almost all cases proceeds to a fatal termination. The disease is so insidious in its outset, the first symptoms so ill-marked and the general health at the commencement so little affected, that early cases are extremely difficult of detection, and it is, therefore, felt that notwithstanding the vigilance of the Indian Port Health Officers the disease may yet find its way into the country. Even if this occurs, however, some consolation may be derived from the fact that although many cases of the sickness were imported into the West Indies, it never spread there, and apparently obtained no hold. As in the case of epidemic dropsy the cause of the disease is unknown; although the Medical Officer of Health for Uganda reports that in cases examined by him a small worm known as "Filaria Perstans" was found in the blood, and this may eventually prove to be the true cause of the disease. In that case a study of the habits and life history of the worm may result in knowledge on which prophylactic and curative measures may be based. Sleeping Sickness appears to be one of those mysterious infectious diseases which lie latent, or, at any rate, are confined to limited areas, for years or perhaps even centuries, then suddenly assume a new character under the influence of some unknown cause, and begin a devastating march across the world. It is sincerely to be hoped that in this case science may succeed in devising means for checking that progress, and that the recent triumph of the scientists in the case of yellow fever may be repeated in that of its less terrifying but scarcely less deadly colleague—Sleeping Sickness.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE annual competitive examination for candidates for the Military Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, it may interest that section of the European public who desire to find an opening for their sons in India to know, will be held at Bombay next month. It has always seemed to us that the Indian Subordinate Medical Department might be made infinitely more popular than it is, and in searching the prospectus for some reason to account for the falling off in the competition for the appointments offered annually, we think it is to be found in clause 14, which, in somewhat vague terms it must be admitted, holds out a promise of advancement to the charge of a civil station. A glance through the list of civil surgeons in the Bombay Presidency reveals the fact that, at the present time, all the incumbents of these appointments are Commissioned Officers of the Indian Medical Service. It is some years since the charge of a Civil Station has been held by a member of the Subordinate Medical Department, the last to hold such an appointment being Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Scroggie, who was stationed at Sholapur. Since his death the authorities have not seen fit to entrust the medical charge of a Civil Station to a member of the Department, and there can be little doubt that the non-fulfilment of the inducement held out in the clause referred to has, besides making the Department unpopular, created a good deal of discontent. It is difficult to understand what has influenced the Government of Bombay in their action in this matter. It cannot be that there is any dearth of qualified and eligible officers in the Subordinate Medical Department for these civil appointments. There are plenty of senior Assistant Surgeons who could occupy, with credit to themselves and the service, many of the civil appointments to fill which, under the present system, it is very often necessary to leave native regiments without a commissioned medical officer. In the Bengal Presidency several of the higher grade civil appointments are bestowed upon senior Assistant Surgeons of approved service, and it would largely add to the attractions of the subordinate Medical Department in the Bombay Presidency, were a few appointments of the same nature to be allotted to deserving officers of the service.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY CURZON will accompany the Viceroy on his autumn tour. The itinerary of the tour is still in course of arrangement.

THE rainfall in Cawnpore during the current month has exceeded 16 inches as, compared with a total of only 11 inches during the whole of June and July.

IT is possible that on the return to India next week of Mr. W. R. Lawrence, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Mr. Carnduff may take leave to England before rejoining the Legislative Department.

OVER 30 indigo planters are, or will be, out of harness by the end of the season. This is very writes the "Indian Planters' Gazette," and we can only hope those who are forced by family ties to remain in the country will soon find openings.

THE official returns of plague deaths in India for the past week show that mortality has risen with extraordinary suddenness from 5,550 to 7,439. The increase, as before, has occurred mainly in the Bombay Presidency, where 5,480 deaths were reported. In the United Provinces the mortality has gone up from 288 to 416, due chiefly to the spread of the outbreak in Cawnpore city. In the Punjab the figures moved up from 55 to 101, and in Hyderabad, Deccan, from 45 to 242.

IT may remove some apparent confusion of thought on the subject to state explicitly that the Duke of Connaught is coming out to the Delhi Durbar not as the representative of the King-Emperor, but as representative of the Royal Family. There can be but one representative of His Majesty in India, namely, the Viceroy, whatever the occasion. The Duke of Connaught will take no active part in the Durbar. He will be merely a guest, an exceptionally august guest, it is true, entitled wherever he goes to full Royal honours, yet still a guest.

IT appears, says the "Statesman," that the alleged death of Mr. Kundaswamy Pillay, the Dindigul astrologer, was merely a diplomatic disappearance. The seer is by no means dead, but is preparing a defence, informing the public that his prediction did actually come to pass, and instancing some of the seismic events that happened in different parts of India between the 28th and 31st of August. On the other hand, it is said that the District Collector and Magistrate has written officially to the District Superintendent of Police, instructing him to take action in the matter of the prophecy.

MOST unfortunately considerable difficulty has arisen in the Delhi Durbar camp in consequence of the deficient water-supply, even for drinking purposes. This has to be procured by carts from a distance. The [illegible] their arrival difficulty with the work further until Government supply the pipes for which he has long been waiting. The Bombay Sappers and Miners are laying the new light railway from the Kashmir Gate to the Durbar ground with the most praiseworthy energy. Optimists suggest that the line will be open for traffic by 1st October. The police control of the vast camp area will no doubt receive consideration. Rumours are rife of three cases of alleged robbery. No police at present are on the ground. The great amphitheatre is rapidly progressing, its structure being strengthened by cross girders embedded in the earth.

As the dull season reigns in Fleet Street, there is the customary supply of tories relating to answers given to examination-papers. The best story, so far appears in the "Westminster Gazette" and is said to have greatly tickled the fancy of a distinguished Professor of the Paris University. It was simply the translation of "the Eastern hemisphere" as "le Demi-Monde Oriental" by a clever youth who apparently had learned his French from the "yellow back" novel of the day.

AN electrician named Harry Welch, of Toledo, Ohio, now in New York, has offered to undertake to fly M. Santos-Dumont's airship, which the Aero Club has bought, around the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbour. Welch is entirely inexperienced in aeronautics, but is confident of his ability to manage the airship. An amusement caterer named Thompson has deposited 1,000 dols. on behalf of Welch, and has offered to pay all the expenses incidental to the trip if the Aero Club will consent to the use of the machine.

ACCORDING to Dalziel's Paris correspondent M. Santos-Dumont states that his new airship, the construction of which he has just begun, is designed to carry eight passengers, and will be a reply to the critics and others who contend the airship is of no practical value or utility. It will be provided with a set of inclined planes arranged right and left and back and front, so as to ensure perfect stability. It will also be supported partly in the air by inclined planes, and will, in fact, be a combination of the airship and the aeroplane. The balloon will be a large one, and contain 1,500 cubic mètres of gas, and an engine of not less than forty-five horse-power is to be used. M. Santon-Dumont further says he is constructing his new airship for the public, and he believes he will have no difficulty in obtaining passengers and carrying on a regular airship service.

THE reported American purchase of Salgrave Manor House, the ancestral home of the Washington family, has caused the utmost dissatisfaction in the neighbourhood; for it was said that the house was to be taken down and re-erected in America. Inquiries made both in the neighbourhood and in London have so far failed to show that the rumoured purchase has actually taken place. "The Banbury Guardian," which has taken up the matter very energetically, finds on inquiry that the tenant had no notice, but a few days since the report received something like confirmation, when a party of Americans visited the; house and requested to be shown over, saying that it had been purchased by a rich American who intended to re-build it in the States. They stated that the house only and not the estate was changing hands.

VERY little notice has been taken in the London papers of the late Mr. Frank Ridley, but by his death the little band of enthusiasts who make the annual pilgrimage to Stratford-on-Avon have suffered a

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ILLNESS OF LORD SALISBURY.

UNWELL IN SWITZERLAND.

ENGLISH AND SWISS DOCTORS IN ATTENDANCE.

LONDON, SEPT. 19

The "Times" announces that Lord Salisbury who is now in Switzerland, is unwell and confined to his bed. English and Swiss doctors are attending him. His own doctor from London has been summoned.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

FORMATION OF MECHANICAL TRANSPORT COMPANIES.

An Army Order announces that there will be established Mechanical Transport Companies in the Army Service Corps.

DIPLOMATIC PROMOTIONS.

HONOUR FOR BRITISH AND JAPANESE MINISTERS.

The papers publish a rumour that Baron Hayashi and Sir Claude Mac Ionald will be raised to the rank of Ambassadors.

TEA-BONDERS' RING.

A COUNTER MOVEMENT.

NEW BONDED WAREHOUSE ESTABLISHED.

Steps are being taken to smash the Ring which the London Wharfingers formed for bonding tea, and which has since become a monopoly. A new bonded warehouse has been started with much lower rates. Lipton's and Horniman's and other leading firms are supporting the movement.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

RESTORATION OF THE SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

PROMISES TO BE FULFILLED.

A Peking telegram states that M. Lessar, the Russian Minister at Peking, has announced that Russia is determined to keep her promise to restore southern Manchuria as far as the Liao River and Shanghaikwan Railway on the 8th October.

THE OCCUPATION OF KELANTAN.

BODY-GUARD FOR THE SULTAN.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

A French despatch from Saigon re-affirms that 300 Sikhs occupy Kelantan, though they form ostensibly only the body-guard of the Sultan. The Governor of the Straits has arrived at Kelantan in a warship.

THE BOER GENERALS.

EUROPEAN TOUR ABANDONED.

The Boer Generals appear to have abandoned their European tour largely owing to the plain hint given by Germany and other powers that they would not allow anti-British demonstrations.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

THE SHAH AT KURSK.

CORDIAL SPEECHES.

At a banquet at Kursk, the Tzar toasted the Shah and the prosperity of Persia and the development of the relations and friendship with Russia. The Shah replied, hoping that the ties uniting the two countries which are already so firm will be drawn still closer.

RETURN OF THE PEARY EXPEDITION.

QUEST OF THE NORTH POLE.

DUKE OF ABRUZZI'S RECORD STANDS.

The Peary Expedition has arrived at Sydney, Cape Breton. The expedition did not arrive at the North Pole but made important scientific discoveries.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Proceeding by sledges over the pack ice from Cape Hecla, Peary and Hensen and four Eskimos reached as far as 84° 17' north latitude when the increasing frequency of open leads prevented further progress. The Duke of Abruzzi's record of 86° 33' north latitude thus remains unbroken.

Reports state that Sverdrup aboard the "Fram" is also homeward bound.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES IN THE TAYLOR HIGH SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Taylor High School was held at the Connaught Institute this afternoon, Lord Northcote presiding.

The large hall was well filled with spectators, and a fine display of various needle and fancy works, as well as a large collection of drawing, were exhibited in the Hall. The band of the 17th Bombay Infantry was in attendance.

Lord Northcote, accompanied by Captain Boileau, A. D. C., was received on his arrival at the entrance by the school's members.

The Reverend Fox, secretary of the institution, in opening the proceedings said that the present year was the 23rd of the school's existence. At the beginning of last year the schools lost its secretary, reverend Osborne, who had taken deep interest in the welfare of the institution and had greatly devoted his energy to the accomplishment of his work; his loss had been keenly felt.

The reports of both schools having been read, the Governor rose and said that the Taylor High School has for a long time been recognised as one of the best educational institution in Poona; that it was almost superfluous to sing its praises on the present occasion. He thought it was a fitting opportunity to commend Miss Elliot, Mr. Gordon and the numerous ladies and gentlemen who have assisted them throughtout the year to the sympathy of the public. He congratulated them on the success achieved. After reviewing certain parts of the two reports, he congratulated the girls for the needle-work exhibited saying that if this meeting taken place a week later, he would have had the assistance of a more competent adviser than any of his able colleagues of the Government to judge of their abilities.

His Excellency added that the fete took place under happier auspices than had been the case of late years, as regards the general situation of the country, that the beneficent rain that has fallen has banished for a long time to come, he hoped, the grim sceptre of another famine, which some months ago seemed imminent. He alluded to the general financial condition of India which was sufficiently prosperous to enable the Central Government to allot a rather large sum of money to Bombay for the furtherance of educational matters. His Excellency said he was alive to the responsibilities incumbent upon Government in matters of education, which was one of the prominent questions amongst those occupying the attention both of the supreme and local Governments. Lord Northcote also spoke at length of the need of raising the moral tone of the lower classes. He concluded in congratulating the staff of the Taylor High School for their able management and for the round education imparted to the youth of the locality.

NASIK GOLF TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 18.

There was only one Handicap foursome played off this morning and no Scratch foursome, as it had been previously arranged that the finals should take place on Friday morning. Freedom from the necessity of doing two rounds, and the opportunity of making up a game for themselves were welcomed by most of the players. To-morrow and Saturday the keenness and tension will be re-awakened, for on these days are the finals of the two foursomes, besides a Nasik favourite item, the Allied Pairs, and the Handicap for the Nasik Gymkhana Cup. Two Nasik players, Messrs. Stewart and Luck, against two Deolali players, Messrs. Northcote and Stewart, were in the semi-final this morning. The former won by one up, and now will have to play against Messrs. Rogers and Lean. In the Scratch foursomes two Bombay golfers, Messrs. Anderson and Jacob, will have to meet two Deolali golfers, Messrs. Kellie and Haslope.

In the afternoon about 3, heavy rain came on and lasted till 5. A few keen spirits gathered at the tents to find casual water everywhere and most of the 'greens' under water. All thought of play was therefore given up. Heavy showers continued to fall all the evening. If these only stop during the night the ground will be in splendid condition for the last two days' play.

NASIK, SEPT. 19.

The rain last night has greatly improved the ground. The Club Cup for which finals were played between Anderson of Bombay and Stewart of Deolali, was won after a splendid game by the former, who was one up. The finals in the Ladies foursomes was won by Mrs. Slater and Miss Fredoux with two up, to Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Luck. There were 18 entries for the Handicap medal play which was won by Jacob, 48 and 45 minus 2 equals 91, second Colonel Anderson 52 and 53 minus 10 equals 95. The Handicap foursomes finals were also played off, Rogers and Lean being five up and three to play, against Stewart and Luck.

The Scratch foursome final was played this afternoon when Kellie and Haslope beat Anderson and Jacob on the 19th green. The match was a very even one and the allied pairs excited match interest.

Twelve pairs entered in a match won by Mis Mitchell and Mr. White, scoring 64 minus 14 equals 50. The weather continues delightful.

WATER SCARCITY AT SINGAPORE.

INDIAN VESSELS WARNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

The Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements reports a scarcity of water at Singapore and warn vessels from Indian ports to fill up before starting.

NEW INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR CEYLON.

Major Da Wilton, 1st Brahman Infantry, the Inspector-General of Police at Mauritius, has been selected by the Colonial Office for appointment as Inspector-General of Police and Prisons at Ceylon and has received the permission of the Government of India to take up the appointment.

THE DISTRICT ASSAULT-AT-ARMS' GRANT.

It has been decided to apply the Government District Assault-at-Arms' grant this year for the benefit of troops which will not share in the Delhi concentration, since military displays and competitions will be provided at Delhi out of funds furnished by the Coronation Durbar Committee.

THE PRICE OF FOOD GRAINS.

A DISTINCT DOWNWARD TENDENCY.

That most reliable of all barometers of agricultural prosperity the weekly price current lists afford striking evidence of the relief everywhere occasioned by the recent well distributed rain. To-day's returns show a distinct downward tendency in the rates for food grains alike in the Punjab, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Madras, Rajputana and Baroda.

SNOW IN KOHISTAN.

Reports from the north-west frontier state that snow has commenced falling in the Kohistan country much earlier than usual.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

It is notified that the next examination for entrance to the Indian covenanted Civil Service will be in August 1903.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The creation is notified of four appointments in the Military Accounts' Department, the holders of which will be styled assistant controllers, and will be in charge of the Accounts' branches of the Controllers' offices in their respective commands. Messrs. W. Mathie, J. Gaisford, T. Smith, and R. Barton are gazetted to these new posts.

PLAGUE IN TURKEY.

A case of plague is reported at Constantinople.

THE RAINFALL IN INDIA.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 19.

In place of the scanty monsoon that was generally expected this year, it appears from official returns now published that the total rainfall, since May last, has been normal or in slight excess, over the greater part of India. One of the places hitherto worst of has been Hyderabad (Deccan), but the deficiency in rainfall of this area has been largely reduced during the past week and is now only slight.

M. PELLETAN'S MOCK HEROICS.

FEELING IN EUROPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, SEPT 19.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London the 18th instant, says:—

M. Pelletan's mock heroics form the one subject of conversation in international circles. The general feeling is one of unconcealed amusement.

One German paper openly hints at absinthe as the prime cause of the outbreak.

In France, the incident has caused a good deal of annoyance. The speeches have placed the Government in a highly embarrassing position, especially M. Delcasse. It is supposed the resul will be that M. Pelletan's colleagues will press for his early retirement.

A HUGE TOBACCO TRUST.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COMPANIES COMBINE.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent cables:—

The "St. James's Gazette," asserts that the Imperial Tobacco Company and the American Trust are likely to join forces in one immense combine.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

MORE UNSEASONABLE SAMPLES.

"SNOW IN PLACES."

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" states: The weather still continues remarkably unseasonable. The wet spell was passed off, but it is now extremely cold with slight snowfall in places.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY DISASTER.

PATROLLING OF THE LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 19.

In view of criticism regarding the system of line patrolling and brige watching on the Madras Railway, which was compared unfavourably with that on the G. I. P. Railway, it may be stated that on the Madras Railway, during the monsoon, portions of the line subject to floods and wash-aways are patrolled by night watchmen, sections between stations being divided into two mile beats, each in charge of watchmen who are checked and thus forced to patrol the sections twice at least during the night. In addition, there are special watchmen for bridges and places known to be subject to heavy floods.

The Mangapatnam bridge has been in existence 34 years. The highest previous flood was 4 feet 11 inches; the present flood was 13 feet 6 inches.

During storms extending over a large area, the permanent-way staff are all supposed to be out patrolling sections, and it was one of these gangs who discovered the wash-away on the line beyond the bridge, but could not get back to give warning until it was too late.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF VERAPOLY.

His Grace Dr. Bernard, Archbishop of Verapoly, and his Lordship Dr. Benziger, Coadjutor Bishop of Quilon, who arrived in Bombay on Thursday proceed to Europe by to-day's mail steamer. His Excellency the Viceroy conveyed to them his congratulations on their wonderful escape from the accident in the following telegram, sent by his Private Secretary to the Archbishop of Verapoly:—"The Viceroy desires me to convey to you his sincere congratulations upon your fortunate escape and that of the Bishop of Quilon from the terrible railway accident, and to express the hope that you are recovering from the severe shock." Their Lordships are in good health but their secretaries had to remain in Madras, one suffering from fever, and the other being in hospital on account of his leg having been jammed in the accident.

GAZETTE OF INDIA "NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. P. Reade is appointed Asst. Engineer.

Asst. Engineer Brebner has been granted four months' extension of leave, at home.

Sub-Lieut. C. B. Campbell has been promoted Lieutenant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Staff Corps:—Majors Lumsden, Downes, Leslie, Wyllie, Monck, Mason, Timely, Deane, Harris, Burke, Onslow, Wallace, Bowring, Watson, Debrath, Gates, Grover, and Adams are gazetted Lieutenant-Colonels; and Lieutenants Wilkinson, Longhurst, and Deane are gazetted Captains. Colonels S. V. Gordon, I. S. C., and G. Hutcheson, I. M. S., also Lieutenant-Colonels Kenny, I. S. C., and B. Doyle, I. M. S. are permitted to retire.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

It is prohibited to take by sea or land, out of British India, skins, and feathers of all birds other than domestic birds, except: (a) feathers of ostriches, and (b) skins, and feathers exported bona fide as specimens illustrative of natural history.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Muir Mackenzie C. S. is gazetted to do duty under Revenue and Agriculture Department on his return from leave.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

Lieutenant-Colonel Spottiswoode, commanding 2nd Yorkshires, goes on half pay at the end of the current month, as the tenure has expired.

Lieutenant Bateman, 45th Company, Garrison Artillery, Aden, is permitted to resign his commission.

An unusually large number of officers are just now passing into the Staff Corps to fill vacancies in the establishment of native regiments; the last returns show that 166 have been nominated as supernumeraries to British regiments in India with this object, of whom 98 are provided for in this year's estimate, while 88 will be paid by reappropriation and otherwise.

A couple of the new Vickers-Maxim jointed one pounder automatic quick firing guns with pack transport are being got out from home for trial in India.

Transfer of Bearar Establishment to Medical Department has been sanctioned in connection with the formation of the Army Bearers Corps.

Two lakhs of rupees are to be spent this year on buildings for a new rifle factory at Ishapore and fifteen lakhs are being provided in the Home estimates for next year for the machinery, besides a quarter of a lakh in the Indian estimates for the personnel.

Captain S. Lethbridge R. A., has been selected for the post of Assistant Superintendent and proceeds Home in October for fourteen months special training.

Provision of thirty four lakhs of Rupees is being made in the Home estimates of 1903-4 for the purchase of fifty thousand more '303 rifles for the army in India.

Five and a quarter lakhs of Rupees have been set apart from China and South Africa savings for the provision of lyddite filled common shell and fuzes for big coast defence guns and a further sum of three and a quarter lakhs will be provided in the Home estimates for 1903-04 for armour piercing shell.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, SEPTEMBER 19.—Jackson, Lieut, Bo, 1st Shropshire L. I., on leave from Poona.

Nicholson, Major, Bo S. T. Corps, off leave from England.

Moore, Vity Lt, Bo, A. V. D., on leave from Mhow.

Cunningham, Lt, Ms, R. H. A., on leave from Bangalore.

Decal, Capt, Punj, 2-4 G. Rifles, on leave from Bakloli.

Vesey, Capt, Punj, 2nd Sikhs, on leave from Kohat.

Salt, Lt. Punj, R. H. A., on leave from Sialkote.

Richardson, Lt, Punj, K. R. R. on leave from Murree.

Ellis, 2nd Lt, Punj, 2 Welsh Regt, on leave from Sabathu.

Fraser, Capt, Punj, 33rd P. I., on leave from Jubulpore.

Channer, Lt, Beng 1-3rd Gurkhas, on leave from Almora.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

SEPT. 19TH.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Pacro Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas is interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiro interrupted.

Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.

The telegraph administration of the Portuguese Colonies, notifies that private telegrams in code or cipher will be accepted and delivered at Loanda and Benguela (West Africa) if senders and addressees deposit their books with the authorities at those places.

Saigon, Bangkok Route working very slowly, traffic delayed.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24h hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 18th September 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	2	35 p.m.	...	25
Teheran	18	2	40 p.m.	...	14
Suez	18	2	40 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th Sept., 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	14	0	1
" Karachi	0	18	0	1
" Madras	0	26	0	7

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

AUTUMN WEAR.

WOMEN AND THE COLONIES.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 29.

With the rapidly shortening days and the rapidly lengthening evenings, unmistakable signs of autumn are not far to seek. The summer muslins and diaphanous crepe de chine dresses which only a few weeks ago looked so dainty and suitable now appear past their prime, and sadly out of place for the dull days and cold weather that is approaching. As the clothes of the well-dressed woman are, above all things, strictly appropriate to the exigencies of the weather, she is already turning her earnest attention to the attractions of early autumn costumes, and to the divers claims of serges and tweeds. White and cream will be largely worn in these materials for some weeks to come. Nothing can be smarter, and at the same time simpler than a white serge or frieze, strapped with its own material, or, as a contrast, with a bright scarlet. The skirt must now be cut to clear the ground all round, and over the bodice, which must still be pouched, should be worn a loose sacque coat with a large adjustable collar. A useful and smart design for an early autumn tailor-made costume is of a warm shade of grey tweed trimmed with facings of white cloth, braided with silver and silk cord braid. It is finished with handsome oxidised buttons, and the silk vest is braided to match the costume.

For some time back the sleeve has been absorbing to itself a lion's share of attention; it has seemed to absorb whatever of fresh inspiration there was in the spirit of the makers of new models. At the moment we are entertaining the notion of chiffon sleeves for autumn and winter frocks. In the new play at the Duke of York's Theatre Miss Ellie Jeffreys's red cloth gown has red chiffon sleeves instead of sleeves of cloth like the gown, and such a feature lightens the effect of a cloth frock very much. That the fancy will catch on goes without saying, for transparency adds immensely to the fascination of the bagging sleeve, which although pleasing in muslins needs some compromising when carried out in cloth. Sometimes the whole sleeve, from "the cap," as it is called, downward to the wrist, is formed of the chiffon, and of this silk is the sleeve in the gown Miss Ellis Jeffreys wears in "The Marriage of Kitty," whilst at other times it is only the lower part of the sleeve that is thus lightened. On the chiffon in this case there are often incrusted applications of lace, and perhaps of the cloth, &c. In a black taffeta gown seen the other day that was trimmed with black ribbon velvet and lace medallions, both of these trimmings were carried on to the black chiffon forming the lower part of the bagging sleeve, and thus the risk of an objectionable suddenness was avoided. One can imagine how pleasing would be dark blue chiffon sleeves with a cloth frock of that colour, or with green cloth, green or blue chiffon, and so on. The same idea might be carried out as a V-shaped chemisette with great success, or else with a bodice carried just to the bust; there might be a tiny chemisette, meaning little more than a neckband, but that would be a valuable addition to a cloth bodice from the becoming point. There is no prospect yet of the conventional solid neckband coming again into favour; at the same time the lace chemisette has had its day assuredly. Perhaps the stock cravat will be revived this winter, and Fashion could scarcely do better, as it is not only a very natty finish to the neck but it gives an opportunity for a pretty note of bright ribbon or silk valuable on the darker sort of winter frock. All that one sees just now, all that one reads, and all that is being prophesied goes to the confirming of the opinion that dark blue will be the leading, though, of course, not the only favourite colour of Fashion this autumn and winter, and also that green and white will be favourite accessories. The white boa, whether of fur or feather, is already in the ascendant, and, again, to quote the new play at the Duke of York's it is a white feather boa that Miss Ellis Jeffreys wears in that piece, one of the flat stole-like description—that is, the latest form of boa, in either furor feather.

Simplicity and grace are the keynotes of the early autumn hats. There is quite a return to the old fashioned hats with wide flowing brims and low crowns. The brims can be upturned to suit each individual wearer. Ladies are wearing a soft grey felt that with a low crown, round which is twisted a soft silk scarf. The brims caught up on the left side by a long grey plumeflecked with black. These graceful plumes worn on drooping brims remind one of the old Cavalier hats. Another charming design a white felt hat with a low crown and wide brim slightly upturned at the left side. A narrow black velvet ribbon encircles the crown, being passed through a square buckle in the front. The sole other trimming consists of two paradise plumes, that on the left being raised slightly over the crown, while the right one, which is of considerable length, droops over the hair behind. But these wide brimmed hats, graceful as they are, do not suit every face; therefore, some will do well to turn the hat well off the face in front. Worn in this manner soft felt hat has its brim threaded with velvet, and for sole trimming a long ostrich plume, which, fastened in the front with a buckle, is carried round the hat and droops over the hair at the back. Really this summer has been so inclement that on many days light felt hats would have looked bette, than the blow-away creations that have been the rage Last year we brought flowers and felt into conjunction, and we are to be allowed the same licence this year. A pretty pale tan shade of felt looked charming with sprays of red berries and autumn leaves tied with a bow of brown velvet at the back. Roses and many other summer flowers will relieve our autumn millinery and will be considered chic, since fashion no longer decrees that only flowers in season must find their place in our headgear. The plate shape—the name explains it—is losing favour and those more raised off the face are coming to the fore. The affection which has been so long felt for the black feather hat shows no sign of waning. Whether the hat be of crinoline, chip, or chiffon, its trimming of black feathers remains the same. The hat suits every face, and should be a part of the wardrobe of every well-dressed woman. It suits every costume, and is indispensable to many of the rather bright dresses now in vogue.

It is a noteworthy fact that in all our Colonies there is a "surplus" of man; in fact, taking our Australian and Canadian Colonies together there are no fewer than three million "excess-males"! (These phrases, if you please, are an echo in my mind of the ones I have heard, much more frequently than is at all acceptable, applied to women; "surplus of women," "excess of females"—see how it sounds the other way round!) Well, this "surplus" male population is greater in New South Wales than elsewhere. There is an excess of males over females of no fewer than 93,000. The pressure that is being applied as far as possible to induce British women to emigrate to South Africa is being exercised not because the male surplus is greater there than elsewhere, but in order to ensure the future of the Colony being British. A writer in "The Quarterly Review" states that there is a total population at present of some 800,000 white males in South Africa, and for these there is a shortage of no less than 69,000 women. These figures include Boers and British, and, in short, white people of every nationality all put together. But amongst the Boers the sexes are very much more equally balanced than with the British; and it naturally follows that, unless a large number of English women can be induced to emigrate, to be the wives of their fellow-countrymen out there, and to bring up families of British race-feeling, there must necessarily be a considerable mixture of Boer and British blood within the next generation, as the bitter war feeling dies down.

Indeed, that bitter feeling is easily abolished by the power of personal affection. The feud between the Montagues and Capulets had no more effect upon Romeo and Juliet than does national antagonism upon two young people who have met and liked each other. The general sentiment towards the conquerors will not prevent a young man of British race, who makes himself pleasing, from capturing the heart of a Boer maiden. Indeed, even while the war continued I have heard from soldiers who were in the thick of it that the Boer women showed them no individual animosity; if the men were hungry and the women of their enemies had food they would give it to them, making the soldier pay for it if possible but not condemning to go hungry a way a man who could plead that he had no money. On the other hand, we have all heard the charming story of the train, full of Boer women, with their children crying for food, being drawn into a siding near a British camp and the kind hearted Tommies sidling up to the trucks and quietly handing in all they could spare of their scanty rations. Thus individual kindliness can triumph over even the evil spirit of war. How much more certain it is that when there is no immediate exacerbation of racial feeling the prospects of a young British farmer will be an acceptable suitor to a Boer girl, and will seek her for his bride, if young women of his own race are too available! Then, pursues "The Quarterly Review," it is quite certain that the children will grow up feeling themselves to be Boers; the influence of the mother is so strong that invariable it is her nationality which triumphs in a mixed marriage, other things being equal. The moral proposed to be drawn from all this by "The Quarterly Review" is that for the next thirty-five years Great Britain should manage to emigrate three hundred women annually to South Africa. "Colonisation is impossible in the true sense," it is observed, "without the aid of women." This is profoundly true. But where are the inducements to the three thousand women per annum to be taken themselves to South Africa?

Another extraordinary fact ought to be brought out is that women are not very well paid for their labour in the Colonies. Notwithstanding the statistics that show how many more men than women there are, the fact remains that a great many single girls in all the Colonies have to work for their own living; it is to be inferred that a large portion of the "surplus" men are labourers on sheep-farms and the like, and not in a position to establish homes of their own. Then, those many women who work in the Colonies for wages are singularly badly remunerated. In South Africa itself, the wages that ruled for domestic helps before the war were authoritatively stated (in papers read before the Women Workers' Conference) to be as follows: "Nurses able to take entire charge of the children and their clothing, and to teach them a little," could earn from £24 to £36; while "an all round general servant rarely gets more than £24; those who can cook well, £26; capable 'mother's helps,' £20 to £30;" and professed cooks in hotels and wealthy families sometimes as much as £70." Obviously, these wages are little if anything more than equally competent servants can obtain at home. In Canada, we are informed by the "Handbook" issued under the authority of the Government by the Canadian Council of Women, there is no room for any female emigrants except as domestic servants. The physically lighter occupations, such as those of typists, clerks, governesses, and even sick nurses are amply taken up by girls of Colonial birth; while domestic servants in Canada do not receive very much higher wages than the average wages of this country.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

A successful attempt has been made by Arthur A. Chase at Canning Town track, on all world's cycling records from a quarter to one mile inclusive, from a flying start. His time for the quarter was 19 2-5 secs.; half mile, 40 1-5 secs; three quarters, 1 min. 01-5 sec.; and the mile 1 min. 20 4-5 secs. A marvellous rate of speed to be sure, beating the British mile record by 3 4-5 sec. and M. Taylor's world's record by 1 3-5 sec. Chase is one of the best riders in this country, especially at the shorter distances, although he has excelled in long distance races both on the road and track.

Our road rider, however, is Harry Green of the Silverdale C.C. an unpaced rider of exceptional merit. The list of unpaced records he holds, is really formidable, and on one occasion, when on the London to Liverpool ride, he, unpaced, beat the motor paced record. His latest ride from London to Brighton and back, a distance of over one hundred miles, must rank as one of the best performances of the season. Unpaced he covered the long and hilly journey in 5 hrs. 30 mins. 22 secs. an improvement of 20 mins. 1 sec. on his previous time. A somewhat peculiar list of refreshments was arranged by Green, he partaking of liqueur brandy, then brandy and soda, small lemonade and a cup of tea. Green is very fit just now and will probably bejheard of again shortly. In a fifty miles training spin he was clocked to do the journey in 1 hr. 59 min. 1

Another good performance on the road, is the hundred miles ride by Miss M. Foster. For some little while, Miss Foster has been training with the view of beating the ladies record for this distance, made some few years ago by Mrs. Grace, and so well did she ride on her Dunlop tyred safety, that she knocked over 54 mins. off Mrs. Grace's time, the hundred miles being covered in 5 hr. 34 min. 30 sec. The course selected was on the famous North Road and Miss Foster had the assistance of two tandem crews for pacing purposes

Highway assaults on cyclists are fortunatly of rare occurence considering the many opportunities ruffians have of attacking lonely wheelmen on quiet roads after nightfall, yet, occasionally an attack is made, but it is seldom that the perpetrators come off best. A case is reported from Kent, of a London cyclist being attacked by four men who sprang out of a hedge and held him up. On his refusing their demands for money, one of the gang felled him with a blow on the head, and upon attempting to rise he received another blow which rendered him almost unconscious. He managed to crawl away through a hole in the hedge, and quickly made for the nearest house, where he gave a full account of the assault. A search party was immediately organised and the four men discovered with the machine in their possession. They were subsequently charged at Bromley with highway robbery with violence, and it is to be hoped that heavy sentences will be given them, and that such will act as a warning to others.

Those whose cycling takes them through traffic congested streets, where riding is rendered dangerous by the numerous horse drawn vehicles and the at times greasy state of the roadway, should be expert riders, full of confidence and possessing complete control over their machines. In traffic, ones whole attention must be devoted to riding, pedestrians and other users of the roads must be carefully watched, and the hand kept in readiness to immediately apply the brake should occasion arise. Even the most careful will meet with mishap, and unless it is imperative to ride in busy towns, we certainly caution our readers against doing so. Only this week an unfortunate rider met with his death through his bicycle colliding with a heavily laden dray in Victoria Dock Road. He was thrown under the wheels and was killed on the spot.

Mr. Montague Holbein's third attempt to swim from the shores of France to those of England, has proved unsuccessful, although he made a most determined effort to achieve his object. After twenty-two and a half hours swimming and when within three quarters of a mile of land, his friends, who accompanied him throughout his trying journey, were obliged to lift him from the water. The strong off-set from the cliffs which was encountered when nearing the English shore was too strong for Holbein in his exhausted condition, and instead of progressing, the tide was gradually drifting him away. Although unsuccessful, Holbein's swim was most meritorious and universal sympathy is felt for him in his disappointment after such a plucky effort. He finished at the point from which Capt. Webb started, so may be said to have equalled that world famed performance.

The late J. K. Starley's memorial fund is making satisfactory progress. The fourth list of donations just published by the Secretary, Mr. R. T. Lang of 27 Chancery Lane, London, W. C. brings the total collected up to £223 19s. Amongst the subscribers we notice the name of the Bishop of Bath and Wells one of the most enthusiastic cyclists in the Church. Let other members of the wheel follow his example.

Starting from the Marble Arch early on day last week Miss Rose Symons made another attempt on the 100 miles a day ride for 1,000 miles over the roads to John O'Groats—Land's End, and back to London. Early in June last the Symons in order to demonstrate her endurance and stamina from a purely vegetarian diet, made the journey in bad weather, and over rough roads, in twenty days. Not satisfied with this, however, Miss Symons has made another start in order, if possible, to undertake the journey in eighteen and a half days, or on the average of 100 miles each day for ten hours per diem. The start from the Marble Arch was witnessed by a large concourse of cyclists, and the plucky lady rider was sent on her journey amidst ringing cheers. Up to the present she is well within her time-table despite adverse winds and bad weather.

The world's record for one kilometre (flying start) on a motor car, has just been beaten by C. Jarrott, who covered the distance on his Panhard car in 23 1-5 secs., beating the former record by 1 1-5 secs. The car was fitted with the new English Dunlop motor car tyres, which thus conclusively prove their speed as they have their durability in the Gordon Bennett cup race.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, to Marseilles and London:—

Channer Lt. G K Mrs and infant
Channer Miss
Hamblin Mr R E
Macleod Hon Mr R H
Paniqty Mrs C D and infant
Paniqty Mr
Chap man Miss R
Kent Mr
Yeoy Capt H C
Finton Mr D A
Mallick Mr S C
Merriman Lieut A B
Badhwar Mr M G
Badhwar Mr B B
Sethi Mr Jaggunath
Singh Mr B N
Nehru Mr Bigdal
Crefen Mrs H F
Nolan Major H S
Fraser Capt F J
Davis Mr and Mrs
Jenney Major G W
MacGeorge Mrs K, child and infant
Ducat Capt H C
Fraser Major J W
Allen Mr G H
Beeley Mr and Mrs
Wyatt Lieut E P
Rio Capt J M
Mawson Mr E O
Halder Mr S J
Bonner Mrs F J B
Dillon Lt H M
Dunsoombe Capt N B
Hutsun Mr E M
Sethi Mr Kaloo Ram
Bhasson Mr Lath Ram
Malhotri Mr Pyar Lal
Hate Mr A G
Rice Mrs and 2 infants
Coffin Mr and Mrs H
Summers Mr A
Couper Mr J S
Bancroft Mr
Portious Mr A
Hurst Mr A
Dwarkadas Mr N
Slott Lieut J N
Hinslie Mr P O
Grossman Mr
Dawson Major A W
Fisher Capt J
Jackson Lieut L A
Cunningham Lieut E W
Ellis Lieut E A
Ramsay Mr
Greig Mr J Kerr
Thorne Mr T
Perrear Mrs G A
Richardson Lieut F J

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

The Local Manager of the National Bank of India, Limited, has received the following telegram from the Head Office, London, in reference to the working of the Bank for the Half-Year ended 30th June 1902:—

Net profits including sum brought forward £94,460, paying an interim dividend of 10 per cent; carrying to reserve fund £25,000, making it £425,000 and carrying forward £44,460.

When Mr. E G Colvin goes to the Kashmir Residency to officiate for Mr. L W Dane who relieves Mr Barnes at the Foreign Office, it is probable that Mr McCracken will officiate in charge of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, at any rate pending a decision regarding the reorganisation of the Department. As thagi is now happily extinct in India, it is very obvious; that the name of the department needs revison; but in point of fact something more than a mere correction of a misnomer is involved. The Department is in the peculiar position of having done its work so well that the necessity of its continued existence in its present shape is becoming ever less apparent. Dacoity, is, of course by no means stamped out; but gang robbery on a large scale has been reduced to such an extent that local police effort should soon be quite capable of assuming full responsibility for its repression, without guidance from a central authority at Simla.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

WEST YORKS vs. YORK AND LANC. REGIMENT.

This tie in the Rovers' competition was played yesterday evening and resulted in a draw. The ground was still in very bad condition and naturally affected the character of the game. There was a large attendance at the start. The first half generally was fairly even, but after about fifteen minutes' play Harris scored for the West Yorks and they were able at half time to cross over, leading by the single goal to nil. On restarting the York and Lancasters pressed for some time, their opponents eventually relieving and securing a corner which had no result. Renewing the attack, the York and Lancasters had an opening, but the shot from the right went across the goal mouth. Directly afterwards a lengthy shot was sent in from the left but the Wests' keeper got it away well. A few moments later he again effected a good clearance, but the attackers came once more with a fine attempt from the left only to see the man in goal save in brilliant fashion. After this spell the pressure was relieved and the West Yorks travelling down secured a fruitless corner. The interval was but brief, for the yellow and blacks came away once more with a rush to be checked by a foul which enabled the Maroons to pay a very hurried visit to the opposite end. When the York and Lancasters came back, they managed to equalise matters, a return shot finding the net after the ball had been once kept out. With the score even, the game became temporarily fast, but afterwards settled down to its former pace, the Y and L's having the best of matters. They were unable, however, to break down the defence. Towards the close, the West Yorks having invaded had a chance. They were given a penalty kick in front of goal but no attempt was made at a shot and their opponents cleared into the opposite half. When the whistle blew the score was still equal. Result:—

West Yorks ..... One Goal
York and Lancasters ..... One Goal

The tie will be replayed this afternoon, starting at 3'45.

THE AMERICAN BIOGRAPH IN BOMBAY.

The American Biograph, the greatest and most perfect of "living picture" exhibitions, will shortly be seen in Bombay. An advertisement announces that the Biograph Company will open in the Novelty Theatre on the 30th inst. It is to be noted that this exhibition will be by the company who have the sole right to use the word Biograph in the description of their apparatus. The American Biograph Company is the same that has now been exhibiting continuously for five and a half years at the Palace Theatre, London, and its pictures remain still the premier attraction in the Bill there. The same company are exhibiting in various parts of the world, here and the Bombay public may rely on the exhibition being similar to that to be witnessed at the London Palace. The pictures will include views of the King's Coronation which have not been "arranged" but are genuine reproductions of the actual ceremony, besides a number of other special scenes. The difference between the biograph and the cinematograph is that the pictures in the former are large, distinct and steady, there being an absence of that flickering which is a feature of cinematographic pictures. It has been by means of the biograph that notable events like the race for the Derby, the Coronation Naval Review, and other spectacles have been reproduced before London audiences a few hours after their occurrence. It has been arranged,

BUSHMAN, CARBINEER AND BUCCANEER.

LIEUTENANT HARRY MORANT.

THERE was considerable anxiety throughout the British Empire, in April last, when news was published that, in Pretoria, the Military authorities had condemned a party of four "Australian Officers," sentencing two to death, one to penal servitude for life, and the fourth to cashiering.

It was at once seen that great fact, combined with clear proofs of the justice of the sentences, would alone prevent a storm of indignant question in Australia, and consequent discord in the Imperial harmony. It is madness to treat unfairly the troops supplied by one's allies—as the self-governing colonies, in fact, are, with reference to England—and this was a case of the execution of two of their officers. However, the Australian Colonies decided, with the rest of the Empire, to await full details, before expressing an opinion, and this patience proved to be wise for it was shown beyond doubt that Lieutenants Morant and Handcock were guilty of murder in 12 helpless Boer prisoners, and that Lieutenants Witton and Picton were guilty of manslaughter on the same occasions. In the Australian Colonies there was also relief in learning that the guilty men belonged to a corps—which was not in any sense Australian, but one wholly raised, and equipped, in South Africa. Furthermore, two of the condemned officers were born and bred in England, (Morant and Picton,) the other two Handcock and Witton) briefer born Victorians. Handcock practised as a civil Veterinary Surgeon in Australia. The senior of the four was Morant, and he was the instigator of the unjustifiable outrages, which could not be palliated by his, and the others' pleas of "accessory-after-the-fact" or "drum-head courts-martial."

Thus the "deplorable incident" passed peacefully, and the names of three of the culprits at any rate will soon be forgotten. Not so, perhaps, that of Morant, picturesque for all his crimes, beloved despite his callousness, and a fine and daring soldier. He remains a striking personality, and his name will live long in many Australian memories.

Since his execution there has been given to the world a small brochure containing a collection of his verses, which had appeared in various Australian papers, under his nom-de-plume—"The Breaker." With these is bound up so much of his life-history as is known accurately, his 20-years' career in Australia and the final chapter on South Africa, whither he proceeded with one of the corps of Australian "Bushmen."

Bideford was his birth-place, and, from first to last, Devonshire kept close to his heart and speech. It is believed, from his many unconscious remarks and actions, that he was of good family, and that he had been an officer in the Navy. But he was always reticent, and it is doubtful that "[Morant]" was his real name. His last visit to Devonshire was made when he was on leave from South Africa, and on that occasion he "woo'd, and won to promise of marriage, a lady whose sister was the betrothed of his comrade-in-arms, Captain 'Hunt,' the avenging of whose death brought about Morant's own execution.

He drifted to Australia, (that land of so many social failures), in the early [eighties, and began the usual career of the Useless, viz., that of "wood-and water-Jimmy," in Queensland. Then he became storeman and look-keeper at a station. But his undying love of horses soon converted him into a drover or stockrider, and finally his wonderful riding induced him to become a professional horse-breaker, a conqueror of buckjumpers, than which there exists no more dangerous occupation. It is this employment which suggested his "nom de plume," and which made for him many a staunch, and admiring friend in the wild "back-blocks" of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and S. Australia.

POET AND BUSHMAN.

"On the banks of the Flinders, the Darling, the Barwon, the Namoi, theiMurray, in half a hundred hamlets, Morant as various times lived, and rode, and hunted, and mustered; drifting always, when gold was in his pockets, to Sydney, where steeplechasing, hunting and the chum-ship of boon companions of a poetic clan were the lode-stars." Meanwhile, writing "galloping-rhymes," or saddest reveries, drinking hard, performing break-neck feats of horsemanship, and scaring hopelessly the chances of a better life slipping like water from his grasp, always the reckless, restless "Breaker," who never exhibited remorse or regrets, save in his verses if these really betray his inner thought:—

"When other faces turn away,
And lightly leave you have passed,
When life is weary, cold and gray—
I may come back—at last!
When cares, remorse, regrets are rife—
Too late to live anew—
In that sad twilight of my life
I will come back—to you—"

and in his verses on the Night Wind

"Her melodies the power possess,
When days drag long and dreary
To lull the heart's own bitterness
And soothe a soul world weary.—"

and again in his poem, "Requiescat," on the death of an old drover Pat Magee

"And the Boss of all the bosses
May he lament in the lassoo—
On the track that Paddy travelled there was bound to be a few—
And p'raps He, who pays the wages,
Knows how weary were some stages,
And there'll be a big percentage p'raps allowed on coming through."

The more patent side of his character is shown in his spirited, verses, about the droving life he led, and the steeple-chases he rode and witnessed.

When war broke out with the Transvaal, and the Australian Colonies offered contingents to the Mothercountry, the heartsick Morant saw a chance of social redemption in the career of a soldier, and volunteered for service—in the South Australian Mounted Rifles.

At the outset his conduct was exemplary, and he was at once made a corporal, and soon rose to the rank of sergeant. He was with General French's cavalry column which "outflanked Cronje at Magersfontein, relieved Kimberley, destroyed a Boer army at Paardsberg, and captured Bloemfontein."

Thereafter he accompanied General French's column through the Carolina and Barberton districts, and then went to Devonshire on leave.

A GANG OF FREE BOOTERS.

Tired of civilisation he volunteered again for the Front, and was eventually given a commission in the newly raised South African Corps, known as the "Bushveldt Carbineers," who acted as scouts in front of General Plumer's advance on Pietersburg. The methods of warfare often adopted by these irregulars were such as would have accorded with semi-barbaric ideas, but were ill-fitted for the honourable struggle between Briton and Boer. The country, that they swept and harried, knew some of the blackest of war's horrors. Raids and reprisals, foul murder and worse revenge, wanton ruin dishonouring of the dead, fierce vendetta, "no quarter," and the cruellest atrocities. Small wonder that the Bushveldt Carbineers sent no reports to headquarters that would rouse the slightest suspicion, and so call down the visit of an "Inspecting Officer."

Small wonder, too, that this gang of freebooters was totally disbanded when the Court of Enquiry brought home to Morant and Co. the murders of 12 helpless prisoners.

Strange as after-events make it seem Morant was at first more temperate (although more dashing) than his fellows. He loved the wild ride and the glory of mere fighting and he really discountenanced misdeeds. But, alas, when his great charm and future brother-in-law, Captain Hunt (his immediate C.O.) was wounded and made prisoner whilst attacking a Boer farm, Morant became, through grief and rage just as one demented, a relentless savage.

"He called his men together to address them but broke down utterly to incoherent-weeping and, vague cursings. . . . Onwards to save their officer wounded, or dead, in the hands of the enemy. . . . With grim hearts the men rode out from Fort Edward (70 miles from Pietersburg). Lieutenant Morant leading them, sternly set upon avenging the blood of a comrade, and wiping out from their own names the stain of cowardice. When men move in such mood it is ill for those who chance to meet them."

Within 24 hours they covered 85 miles (probably the record of the whole campaign) and reached the scene of Hunt's reverse, Devil's Kloof there to learn that the wounded officer had been most brutally murdered and stripped.

They followed up the enemy, Viljoen's troop, and came on them at Reitvlei, in laager. But the Boers escaped, leaving behind them all their property, and one wounded man, Visser by name.

He was found unfortunately wrapped in a cloak which had belonged to the murdered Captain Hunt. The next morning a drumhead court-martial was held, and Visser was shot. That was on August 11th, 1901. The party then returned to Fort Edward.

On the night of August 23rd, 1901, a patrol of Bushveldt Carbineers brought in eight surrendered Boers. "Lieutenant Morant took out with him Lieutenants Handcock and Witton, and three men, and went to meet the convoy. Taking the Boers from their waggons he had them shot at once in cold blood, without even pretence of trial. The signal of death given by Morant was:—'That's for Captain Hunt.'"

Similarly had two men and a boy—who were taken from a patrol by Lieutenants Morant and Handcock—been summarily shot on August 7th. These are the 12 proven murders of which Morant and his confreres are guilty, but there is strong reason to believe that these were not the only murders that can be laid to the charge of the Bushveldt Carbineers' officers. A German missionary named Hesse, who had learned something of the doings of the Carbineers, set out for Pietersburg to protest to the authorities there. He was shot on the way—by whom it is not possible to say with certainty, but not difficult to guess. Another German subject was supposed to be one of the victims.

Eventually the Commanding Officer of the Bushveldt Carbineers was sent up from Pietersburg to Fort Edward to take charge, to enquire into the truth of allegations against Morant and others and to put an end to lawlessness.

Meanwhile, there was a fresh irruption of Boers into the Pietersburg district. Commandant Tom Kelly (an Irishman and splendid fighter, and one of the most hated of the Boer irregular leaders) was threatening on one side, and Commandant Beyers, with a big body of Boers, on another. It was of pressing importance that Tom Kelly should be captured.

CAPTURE OF TOM KELLY.

The capture of this redoubtable adversary was the last act of duty Morant performed before being put under arrest. "Pursuing Kelly with an almost equal force, right to the edge of the Portuguese border, he captured him and his commando to the very teeth of a small 'army,' with which Commandant Beyers tried to intercept him." Morant personally seized Kelly.

Then came the Court of Enquiry in October 1901, and the long confinement in prison, at Pietersburg, of Morant, Handcock Witton and Picton. On January 21st, 1902, the sittings of the Court-martial began. These were interrupted in the most dramatic way, for on the 22nd Commandant Beyers, emboldened by the disbandment of his most formidable foes, the Carbineers, collected a force sufficient to besiege Pietersburg. The garrison was in a state of extremity, far too weak for a counter attack, and most likely to fall into the hands of Beyers, who trusted some of the entrenchments that night. "So great, in truth, was the fear, that those who were sitting in judgment on the malefactors of the Carbineers, armed their prisoners and brought them out of their cells to help fight for the lives and freedom of the gaolers." Morant and his fellow prisoners fought like lions, and in the end the Boers were beaten back. But asking Fate preserved the lives of these murderers, who in their reckless bravery [would willingly have died a soldier's death a hundred times over that eventful night. And then the prisoner-defenders were led back to their cells, and their trial was continued.

HIS LAST POEM.

It was under these circumstances that Morant wrote his last letter, and his last poem, "Butchered to make a Dutchman's holiday." Both are pathetic in their way. The letter runs:—

My dear Major—Hell to pay! Isn't it (you are all right and will live to go hunting again). If anything happens, write to my Governor: and to my girl (——N. Devon). But it is dammed rough this treatment I from our own British (!) side. Buck up old man. Had I known as much two months ago as I know to-day, there would be a lot of Dutchmen at large that are now in Hell, or the Bermudees. I've starved and trenched and done my work tolerably successfully—from the Buck river to the Portuguese Border—and the result is.

D	S	O
a	i	f
m	l	f
n	i	o
	y	c
		e
		r

Hope we go home together, if not write to my Guv'nor, Gid and Bulletin.

Thine TONY LUMPKIN.

The last poem contains the following verses:—

In prison cell I sadly sit,
A d—d crestfallen chappy I
And own to you I fee a bit—
A little bit—unhappy I

. . . . . .

If you encounter any Boers
You really must not low—em,
And if you wish to leave these shores
For pity's sake "Don't Shoot 'Em!!"

And if you'd earn a D. S. O.
Why every British sinner
Should know the proper way to go
Is:—"Ask the Boer to Dinner."

Let's toss a bumper down our throat,
Before we pass to Heaven,
And toast:—"The trimmest petticoat
We leave behind in Devon."

There is recorded his retort to the President at his Court-martial who had questioned Morant as to the constitution of the aforesaid "drum-head-court-martial," and if it was like the present court:—

"No, it was not half so handsome. As to rules and sections, we had no Red Book; and knew nothing of them. But remember this. We were out fighting Boers, not sitting comfortably behind wire fences. We got 'em, and we shot 'em, under Rule, 303."

But on February 24th the prisoners were informed of their sentences (which had meanwhile received the confirmation of the War Office, by cable), and Morant and Handcock were told that they would be shot next day.

"On the morning of February 25th, 1902, outside the walls of Pretoria, Morant (and with him Handcock) faced the sun for the last time. There were 18 men in the firing party. The morning was fair and clear. Morant scornfully refused a bandage for his eyes, and looked down the muzzles of the rifles without fear. 'Shoot straight' he said 'don't make a mess of it.' And thus ends the chequered life of "The Breaker" whose body now rests in Pretoria cemetery.—G. P. C. in the "C. and M. Gazette."

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SHIELD.

'MAGNUS AB INTEGRO SECULORUM NASCITUR ORDO.'

Hon'ble Mr. Lely . . . . If these agricultural banks, and I must say I have great hope for them, and sincerely hope to see them widely instituted in the country, if they are ever to thrive, it must be by non-official intelligence, by non-official influence, and by non-official patriotism.

Hon'ble Mr. Mehta: Anything official?

Hon'ble Mr. Lely: Official goodwill.

Hon'ble Mr. Mehta. Ah; I see.

Bombay Legislative Council; 6th September.

We are all agreed, every schoolboy now knows that agricultural banks, as they are popularly called or mutual credit associations, are to revolutionise the whole face and being of rural society in India. The rude and debasing processes of village life will give way to the refined and self-respecting conditions of civilised existence. The ryot now treading heavily to his little field, bent with debt and bowed with anxiety for the future, will march with ringing step and head erect to the meeting of the parish council, whistling a popular tune, and only stopping for a moment at the sowkar's door to make a popular gesture or to scribble a popular compliment on the wall. And what of the sowkar? Oh, he too will have his place, a changed and reformed being in the earthly paradise. The lion will be seen lolling down the village lanes, with the negligent ease of a regenerated lion, or waiting with his tongue out at the corner, for the complimentary lamb who is to lie down by his side. The magic of mutual credit will turn sand into gold and nothing into something; for at last we have learned how to put credit into the widow's orgass. The seasons will cease to trouble, and famine will be known no more. And chubby-faced credulity will wash away the stains of tears, and run about smiling and shouting in a happy, happy world. How nice! How sweet, in fact! We know it will be so. We have only to be placid and invoke the moon. And yet this hopeful quietness has perils of its own. It would almost seem that Christian precept is at last to find a place in practice, for the values of time we shall find ourselves doing to others as we would that others should do unto us. Already we are positively eager to give others the monopoly of doing good to their suffering brethren. It makes the world seem young again to find grave and reverend Commissioners inviting non-official to gird up their loins, to leave all that they have, and to ease their heart of love for the ryot in teaching him the duty of self-help. But oh! a shiver of old age runs through us, when we read the cold interrogation of the other side.

History is full of the magic of the call "Follow me." But so far great results have not been given to the polite expression—"After you." We fear that even the eloquence of one so well-known and widely and justly esteemed as Mr. Lely will fail of the desired effect. The spectacle of Codlin proclaiming to the world that Short is the man is calculated to induce a glow of scepticism in the casual observer. Is it the old story of letting the other fellow go out in the cold to bottle the moonshine? Can it be that our reformers are beginning to doubt the practicability of their reforms? Can it be that the sowkar is showing signs of reluctance to be kicked out? We have heard that the sowkar was practically ousted out of one small tract in India, with the result that credit collapsed. Can it be that people are beginning to wonder how a man can serve two masters, the bank and the sowkar, one of whom will help him in a few difficulties of life only and the other in all? Is Phillip himself again? And are we coming back to the view that "the sowkar is as essential in the village as the ploughman." Is the belief gaining ground that agricultural banks have "caught on" mainly in Catholic countries where the village priest can keep the people up to the mark? Are we distrustful of the powers of the Indian villagers to combine when all the tendencies of the age make for individualism, and in a country where enthusiasm takes the form of withdrawing from the world? Are we beginning to remember the great obstacle to local Government in India that the oriental must either have a master or be a master? Do the difficulties of caste and religion oppress us? Paley complained that it was far harder to make people see a difficulty than to comprehend the explanation of it. Are our eyes being opened to the difficulty?

Thoughts like these may occur to one who is impressed with what Butler calls the doubtfulness that things are involved in. For our part we have no desire to throw cold water on an interesting experiment, if in Bombay the stage of experiment be reached. There is, however, one very important practical aspect of the case which appears to have received but little attention, if it has not escaped notice altogether. By all means let the authorities extend the hand of welcome to the stranger who is to revolutionise rural society; but at the risk of appearing inhospitable, we would advise the police to keep their eyes open. It is not so very long ago that a form of provident society was started in certain parts of India, in Guzarat, we believe, and notably in Bengal; it had a brief and somewhat chequered career, which has left a mark on the statistics of joint-stock companies, viz:—

Year.	Number of Insurance Companies.
1882-83	8
1893-94	75
1894-95	156
1895-96	183
18 6-97	373
1897-98	285
1898-99	105
18 9-19-0	44

The sudden decline in the thrifty practice of insurance is attributable to the attentions of the police. And just as the principle of insurance was made the opportunity for astute financial adventurers so may the principle of mutual credit association, which has the advantage of "official goodwill," be utilised to the ruin of the ryot if the police are not awake. This would be a serious matter calculated to spread a genuine distrust of the British Government. For the rest we will relapse into the mood of those who are addicted to enthusiasm. We will forget that there is a growing feeling against the friendly societies among the clergy in the East of London, and we believe elsewhere, and that the friendly societies themselves are agitated by the proposal to abandon the habit of meeting in public houses. We will take the description of enthusiasts as to the moral and material effect of mutual credit associations, still young in Europe. We will limit ourselves to the political aspect of the question which is beginning in Europe, to attract attention. We will simply cry with the enthusiasts,

Aspice, venturo laetantur ut omnia saeclo!
O mihi tam longae maneat pars ultima vitae.
Spiritus et, quantum sat erit tua dicere facta.

The astronomer in Rasselas from long study of the stars learnt how to control the movements of the heavenly bodies and to divert them from the course of nature; but he lost the confidence of knowledge when he still back into the world and yielded to the charms of the attendant of the princess. Let us take warning and keep our eyes fixed upon the heavens; let us not step down into the world and say—"After you."—Pollio, in the "Pioneer."

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TRADE MARK.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

IN view of his Majesty's visit to Arran, some information regarding it will perhaps prove interesting. It is the largest of the islands of the Clyde, and is certainly the most beautiful and picturesque. The northern half of the island is mountainous; the southern half, on the contrary, consists of a rolling plateau fronted round the coast with cliffs of romantic beauty. The island, which is the property of Lady Mary Hamilton, has historic and literary associations of considerable interest. Brodick Castle, which was visited by their Majesties, is itself a modern structure, but occupies the site of a fortalice of the times of the Norse invaders and the Lords of the Isles. On the southern coast are a number of caves called King's Caves, in which, tradition says, Robert Bruce concealed himself, and in which doubtless his encounter with a persevering spider, celebrated in verse, took place. King's Cross Point derives its name from the fact that the Bruce embarked at this spot on the first stage of the victorious expedition which culminated at Bannockburn. There are several groups of relics of Druidical origin, while, geologists are attracted by a number of moraine heaps. But the ruins of the Convent of St. Bride, which was the retreat of the Lady Isabel of Scott's poem, "The Lord of the Isles," no longer exist, having been removed about half a century ago.

In a corner of the beautiful grounds of Marlborough House, so long the residence of Queen Alexandra, stand several silent witnesses to the love her Majesty has always had for dumb animals. One has often heard of dogs' cemeteries, where the wealthy give to their pets the honours of a tombstone and an inscription; here in a sheltered nook—a patch of green grass and the shadow of great trees—stand several little headstones, and the first to catch the eye is inscribed in this fashion:

BONNY,
FAVOURITE RABBIT
OF H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
DIED JUNE 8, 1881.

Upon the next little grey stone one reads:—

TINY,
THE FAVOURITE DOG
OF
H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,
DIED 16TH MARCH, 1869.
AGED 18 MONTHS.

Only careful tracing would reveal the almost obliterated inscriptions to Muff and Joss on the next stone, but the fourth and last reads clearly and plainly, Poor Little Boxer, with the following quite appealing verse to the memory of a lost friend:

Here, scarce a league from St, Paul's historic dome,
Where the broad elm trees shade a Royal home,
Lies a true friend—to man or dog what name
Could more win love or more enhance his fame?
Through the parched desert and the midnight fray
Where his fond master led the glorious way
He bravely followed, and with mute caress
Cheered both his labours and his idleness.
A miscreant slew him: none were near to save.
Let kindly hands beden his honoured grave,
And faithful fingers twine his funeral wreath.
A faithful comrade is at rest beneath.

Who was Little Boxer; and who the fond master whom he followed through the parched desert and the midnight fray?

The Shah's admiration of Big Ben and his desire that a large clock of the same kind shall accompany him back and be set up somewhere above the streets of Teheran make one turn with special interest to an article on Some Curious Ecclesiastical Clocks in the new number of the "Sunday at Home." Among the oldest clocks of the kind in this country was that set up in Canterbury Cathedral in 1292, at the cost of £50, and another placed in a tower in Westminster in 1368. These old time-pointing horologes were soon succeeded by mechanical clocks, many of which had Jacks o' the Clockhouse, or bell-ringing effigies connected with them. Perhaps if the Brother of the Sun had come across one of these, Big Ben, which boasts of neither effigy nor ancient moon-face, would not have received the great compliment of being the first object in London which sufficiently struck the ruler of the Persians to make him wish for the possession of a similar treasure.

The famous French tamer of wild animals, Bidel, who has just been the victim of an accident, has shown that he could wield the pen as well as the whip and the moral persuasions by which the wretched creatures of the menagerie are said to be trained to do their tricks. Here is a paragraph describing an incident in his career: One afternoon (he writes) the performance was just about to begin. The orchestra was seated; the place was filled, when a cry, a terrible cry, arose; "Athir has escaped!" Athir was a young royal tiger, who had the reputation of being very cruel. The creature had taken refuge in a locksmith's dark shop. The trainer saw it at once. In another second he would have flown at me, but I forestalled him and flew at him. What roars, what rage, what foaming at the mouth! The tussle in the semi-darkness was short. Had it not been I should have been lost. I seized him with my two hands, which are strong and large, by the skin of the back, lifted him into my hip, and tramped steadily back to the menagerie. But M. Bidel's life has been one long series of incidents of this kind, and his memoirs are as blood-curdling as the wildest fiction.

In the fifties Mr. Charles Boyd, of Barnes, was the projector of the marine viaduct, or Continental railway bridge, which he suggested should be constructed as follows: The marine viaduct will consist of a succession of tubes 50ft. deep by 30ft. wide, made of wrought iron, riveted and braced together, interspersed with ventilators and skylights, and supplied with the ordinary lines of railway within. This is to be supported by 190 towers, and to be raised, one tube at a time, to the required height of 330ft. above the level of the sea, by means of hydraulic machinery placed in pontoons. This great elevation will admit of the passage of the tallest ships in the highest tides, with 45ft. to spare, in case of vessels being built of unprecedentedly large dimensions. The space between the towers will be sufficient not only for three lines of battleships to sail through abreast, but even for three Leviathans, should so many giant brethren ever chance to be keeping such close company. Each tower will be of 100ft. in diameter, and, after rising upon its pedestal 260ft., is to be continued 60ft. above the viaduct for the formation of a lighthouse, and again 50ft. higher still for that of a belfry or gong-tower, and for a central air-shaft for the viaduct. It was calculated that the whole structure could be finished and thrown open to the public in three years. A tunnel, of course, would be quite simple, but Parliament forbids.

Among the many instances of translators' humour which have reached us, but many of which, unfortunately, have done service before, we have received the following two, which are attempts by schoolgirls at doing justice to the French language. One of these who had to speak French in the schoolroom, and wished to say, "Never mind, I will make shift," Jamais, de'esprit, je ferai de chemise." Another child described a certain article of underclothing as une paire de tiroirs."

As a kind of antithesis to our specimens of the "Translator's Humour," a correspondent gives us an example of a Frenchman's wit in knowing how to make use of the two languages in unison. At dessert in a fashionable boarding-house at Eastbourne the other night this gentleman was handed a dish containing two pears. Turning to some French ladies sitting near, he said in English: "Here you see two pears. I take one away and now it is impair (uneven numbers); but if I take away the last pear it is pair (even) again, and yet there is no pear there." If the gentleman had not been a Frenchman one would feel tempted to say he had just returned from Monte Carlo.

The rat snake and the cobra are much alike in colour and litheness, as may be seen by the curious at the Zoo; it is only when the latter, like a newly made graduate, displays his hood that a difference is apparent. But hitherto the rat snake, common in Indian dwellings, has keen regarded as harmless, except, indeed, in the way of being, as the advertisement says or said, "rought on rats." Lately, however, the rat snake been shown to be much more of a cobra than people have thought, and a careful examination of its salivary glands has brought to light the disquieting fact that it produces a poison milder than, but not unlike, that secreted by the deadly cobra de capello. Furthermore, it appears from a study of their effects that many harmless snakes are somewhat inaptly so named. The clear conclusion seems to be that snakes, like Injans, are "pison wherever met with."

A correspondent writes: Refering to your paragraph on the singing of Old John Barleycorn at Horning, I returned this week from a cruise on the Broads and can give you a few supplementary details. It appears that considerable skill is necessary for the children to secure the coins before they sink into the mud, and the younger members of a family may often be seen diligently training each other in scrambling. It is not to be wondered at that they take it seriously, when a family of three can earn as much as fifteen shillings a day in this way. The mate of our boat told me that some years ago, when the quay was built, he was employed to clear away the mud for a certain distance, and that the money he found embedded in the mud amounted to considerably more than his wages. Pending the arrival of the Kaffir boom, a little prospecting might produce good results.

Perhaps the tallest fish story that ever the brain of a Yankee conceived relates to a seaside place on the Gulf of Mexico. There the water is wont to encroach upon the land at certain seasons, and a farmer whose farmyard lay within the area liable to marine floods had wisely built his hen roost above the water level. Presently the sea crept up, flowing under the henhouse as usual. One day the farmer was sitting on the verandah of his house gazing at the rising tide. His surprise can be imagined when he saw a shark come slowly landwards flop over the half-covered fences and make straight for his poultry. Once there it soon forced an entrance, ate a number of chickens, and retired. The performance was repeated each day until the sea receded.

Bishop's Varalettes for Gout

Are confidently recommended to all sufferers from Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, Gouty Eczema, Sciatica, Lumbago, and all Uric Acid troubles, as they both cure and prevent attacks. When one of Bishop's Varalettes for Gout is dropped in water or other liquid it dissolves quickly and completely with brisk effervescence.

A COLONEL in his Majesty's Army writes:—

"A year ago I suffered very much from Gravel, and regularly every two months "passed stones, and had untold torture, and twice was seriously ill in consequence. "I saw your advertisement and got some Bishop's Varalettes for Gout, and from that "day to this I have never suffered the slightest pain, had a suspicion of gravel or "anything else. I have now taken these Varalettes three times a day (one after each "meal) for a year."

Mrs. J. HAMMOND, 7 Crowhurst Road, Brixton, S.W., writes:—

"I feel that I ought to let you know of the great and speedy benefit which I have "derived from the use of your Varalettes for Gout. I am 63 years of age, and have "for many years suffered from Gouty symptoms, and these became so much aggravated last spring that I frequently could scarcely turn in bed for the pain, or dress "myself in the morning. I then determined to give your remedy a trial, and it is a "positive fact that from the first day of taking it, up to the present date, the acute "pains have entirely disappeared, so that I have not lost one night's rest from that cause. "I continued the treatment for a month, and have since had a 5s. Case. I now find that "if the pains seem inclined to return a few days' treatment disperses them. It is "certainly a wonderful remedy."

Lieut.-Colonel CLARKE, 7 Beachcroft Road, East Sheen, S.W., writes:—

"I have been in the habit of using Bishop's Varalettes for Gout for some time, and I find them the best corrective for Gout I know of. I have suffered great "inconvenience in the past from this malady, but since I have used Bishop's Varalettes "for Gout I have been bat seldom troubled. I was through the Egyptian Campaign, "1881, and during the whole time I used Bishop's Lithia preparations, and found them "of great value. I always take one of Bishop's Varalettes for Gout in my whisky and "water and I find them most convenient and portable."

Of all Chemists in Two Sizes.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.
TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and FOUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust: the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Dailey, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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NOTICES.

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By instinct the hand flies to the part hurt, but to eliminate Aches and Pains a safe stimulating medium or lubricant is necessary, and its physical condition should facilitate the process of rubbing. Such is

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Elliman's for Rheumatism, Lumbago,
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Elliman's ,, Cold at the Chest,
Elliman's ,, Neuralgia from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Chilblains before Broken,
Elliman's ,, Corns when Painful,
Elliman's ,, Cramp, Stiffness,
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Bottles, 8½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.
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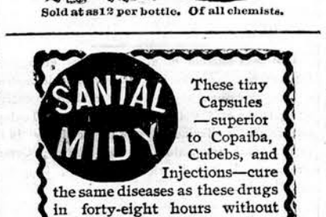
To give a person suffering from Headache or Neuralgia is to use a remedy that will give instant relief. Like a touch of the wizard's wand, Little's Oriental Balm acts on these painful disorders. The effects are simply marvellous. One application and the pain subsides as if by magic. For that inveterate "misery in the head," there is now an unfailing cure as thousands of sufferers can testify.

Dr. F. W. Watson, Mysore Gold Mining Company, Colar Road, writes:—"I tried Little's Oriental Balm on 13 persons suffering from Headache and Neuralgia, and in every case it afforded complete relief. I am professionally opposed to patent medicines, but the sterling virtues of your remedy overide my prejudice, and I have no objections to its use among my patients." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

Stomach Troubles

Nature's Herbal Extract is the finest digestive medicine I have taken for stomach disorders. I can now eat three good meals a day without any discomfort. Have gained in weight and strength. In fact, I feel a different person entirely. N. OLMSTEAD, DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn.

Sold at as 12 per bottle. Of all chemists.



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GRIMAULT'S
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IMPORTERS of Sulphuric and other Acids, Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Essential Oils, and Soluble Fruit Essences of eminent manufacturers, and machineries with parts thereof, and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR SACCHARIN
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ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

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NOTICES.

Stephens' Inks

The Violet

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

THE "Marriage of Kitty," produced the other night at the Duke of York's, is sufficiently amusing, though one can never be quite sure whether it is farce or comedy. Miss Marie Tempest has certainly made great strides as a comedienne, and is the life and soul of the play her husband has adapted from pretty well-known French original. The idea is a distinctly humorous one, but as it is based in the original on the efforts of a respondent and correspondent to attain the matrimonial state—which the French legal code forbids them to do, though it is perfectly lawful on this side of the silver streak—a new excuse for the necessary complications has to be found. It is discovered with more reverence for precedent than originality in the terms of an altogether impossible will.

To retain a fortune of some £12,000 a year, Sir Reginald Belsize, Bart, must marry before a certain date, and the wife must be neither a Peruvian nor a widow. Of course, the lady of his choice happens to be both, so the baronet goes to his solicitor and demands that a way out of the difficulty shall be found. This solicitor—who is, on the whole, the queerest kind of lawyer it has ever been my fortune to meet on or off the stage—happens to possess a god-daughter, charming but impecunious, and in the end an arrangement is made by which this obliging young person becomes, for a consideration, the wife in name of Sir Reginald Belsize, to enable him to comply with the letter of the conditions in the will. It is understood that after a year has been allowed to elapse—for the sake of appearances—a divorce shall be obtained, and that thus at last the baronet and his Peruvian widow may be free to enter on the joint existence they both so keenly desire.

But the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aglee in this as so often in other cases. In the result Sir Reginald falls out of love with his widow and into love with his charming wife. These happenings provide a long series of really humorous, if somewhat risky, situations—though the latter are very different from what they were "in the French." It is only fair to Mr. Cosmo Gordon Lennox to say that if he skates over some very thin ice indeed in dealing with his theme he at least never falls through, notwithstanding that, to pursue the analogy, some ominous cracks are heard from time to time.

It is Miss Marie Tempest, as I said before, who more than anybody else makes the success of the "The Marriage of Kitty," and this by no means mainly through good acting—though she does act exceedingly well—but because she is the fortunate possessor of the charming and sympathetic personality. This quality of charm is a curious thing, but there is no doubt that it is the one thing an actress however complete her equipment in other respects cannot do without. It does not depend on beauty: even Miss Tempest's most ardent admirer could not credit her with beauty of feature though, she has an admirable figure, and what I once heard described as the best pair of shoulders in London. No it is just the inversion of that "Dr. Fell" feeling of dislike some people produce in one—though I have an idea that superabundant vitality has something to do with it.

This magnetic quality more than anything else made the tremendous popularity of Miss Ellen Terry. Who does not remember the critic who tried to fathom the secret of her charm. On analysis he could only credit the lady with snub nose, low hair and long, loose-jointed figure, yet in the sum total "grace pervades the hussy!" he was compelled to admit. I think it is the lack of the quality under remark that has prevented Miss Marion Terry from equalling or even surpassing her better known sister's success. She is certainly one of the cleverest actresses who have graced the stage during the last two decades, but has never achieved any considerable popularity. Miss Marion Terry lacks the nameless potent quality her sister so abundantly possesses.

Mr. Penley was an interested spectator of the play, and expressed himself as very pleased with it, and Mr. Eric Lewis gave voice to his conviction that it was "magnificently acted." Charley's Aunt looked very fit, and as comical as ever—it is really quite difficult to understand that he can ever be taken seriously. He makes as quaintly humorous a figure off the stage as he does upon it—small and slight, his clean-shaven, fresh-coloured face making suitable setting for eyes that have a weirdly wonderful twinkle in them, and a mouth that is always higher at one side than the other, as if a wide smile were just on the point to break out. Mr. Maude was there, too, and seemed to be quite untroubled by thoughts of the forthcoming production the Haymarket.

It was, I think, at the Haymarket that one of the most amusing of unrehearsed incidents occured. The play was Romeo and Juliet: Mrs. Scott Siddons was the Juliet of the occasion. All went well until the final scene. Paris was duly slain and Juliet lay stretched upon her bier. Just then some of the scenery caught light somehow, but some men from behind soon extinguished it. Juliet, with commendable presence of mind did not move an eyelid, but the corpse of Paris was nervous. He raised himself to a sitting posture, then got upon his feet and fled from the stage. The danger being removed, his courage returned, and the audience were afforded the pleasing spectacle of a corpse crawling along the stage from the wings to take up the proper position for the final curtain. It was too tremendous an anti-climax to the tragedy of the play, and the house was simply convulsed.

I heard the other day a well-known dramatic author, whose name wild horses would not drag from me, since I do not wish to lose the entree to his cigar-box (he has a sophisticated taste in week) unblushingly borrow one of Douglas Jerrold's smartest retorts. We were talking of a young actor, and one of the company was talking of his abilities in very exaggerated language. When he remarked that anyone could see the actor in question had been bred on the boards, our author's chance was come. "Or cut out of them," he growled, and had the impudence to look pleased when his stolen witticism was applauded. Of course, it may have been merely a coincidence—but it is a suspicious age.

Founded on the well known pictures of Mr. W. P. Frith, a miniature melodrama in six scenes is being played at the Royal, Holborn, by Mr. George Gray and a capable company. A young undergraduate, in a dream, makes a swift journey along the broad road to ruin, awakening to repentances before the final curtain. Mr. Gray plays the hero for all he is worth but his vigorous performance at the Royal is far from the end of a night's work for he is also giving two show at another hall and "The Road to Ruin" is sandwiched between them.

Directly one sees the hero of "The Road to Ruin," on or off the stage, there is no mistaking the fact that he is an actor of the reliable, "played-it-all-in-my-time," hard-working type. His experience dates back to the old stock season days, although he is only somewhere in the thirties now, and he has played in many well-known companies before taking to the halls. His verdict on the latter branch of "the" profession coincides with that of a certain old actor who once remarked that "Plays meant penury, and the alls meant bafflunce!"

Having travelled for three years with Mr. and Mrs. Kendal's company, Mr. Gray has many stories to tell of touring life both in England and America. Always ready for emergencies, there was a saying in the company, originated by Mrs. Kendal, "when in doubt, send for Gray!" But his most amusing recollection of "general utility" was when an actor suddenly put into the part of the "heavy man" in "A White Lie," could not sing an absolutely necessary song to open an act. "Gray must sing it?" was the instant decision. So they kept the curtain down while Mr. Gray stood on the stage, singing, till the very last minute then he slipped into the wings and the heavy man was discovered, music in hand. To the intense amusement of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal who were both on the stage, the song was received with prolonged applause, Mr. Gray stood out of sight, and the enraged heavy man had to bow his acknowledgments again and again—for that song was the only hit his part made in the whole play!

Mr. George Gray vouches for the truth of the following repartee of a little street arab. A party of actors were chatting together in the lounge of a music hall the other morning, when a boy came in to sell matches. Having told a pitiful tale about his father being in prison, he departed the richer by several coppers. Soon after that another little beggar appeared upon the scene, and one of the party—whom personal appearance suggested a too prolonged holiday—exclaimed with angry vehemence: "I suppose your father is in prison, too?" "No, sir," said the streets arab quietly, "he's like yourself, sir, he's resting!"

It is quite refreshing to see Hanvarr's turn at the Pavilion. The stage is set with garden scene, and the young juggler's light summer suit is a most effective "costume" compared with the ugly, or spangled appearance presented by so many performers preceding or following him. He commences by juggling with tennis balls, and ends by playing at ball with a table and chair, a straw hat and a racquet. His club swinging is in the middle, and is the best part of the show. Mr. Hanvarr is a young Scotchman. The grace, vigour and ease with which he plays with his five clubs is the result of endless practice. At first he worked for seven hours a day, and even now he never fails to do so for at least two every morning. In his own words, his clubs are never weary, and he is never weary of his clubs?

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th September, 1902, on 172·8 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	..	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	..	29
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	2,929	1,457	7	4393
Total for 10 weeks	3,229	1,657	7	4,893
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	312	75	5	392
Per mile of Ry. do.	18	5	..	23
Total to corresponding date do.	3,549	1,573	17	5,133

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 108
Do. to date ..... " 240

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Complete External and Internal Treatment

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Aus'. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town, Durborn and Port Elizabeth. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Spring Humours," post free.

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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
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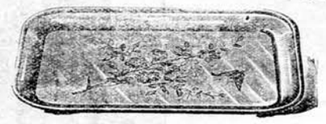
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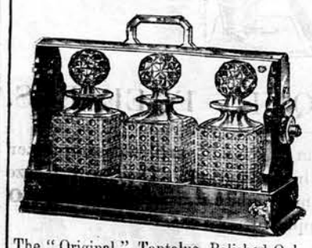
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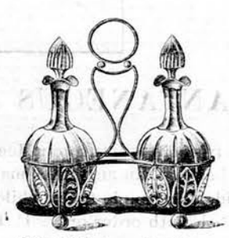
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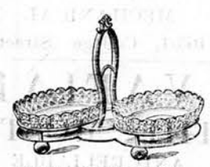
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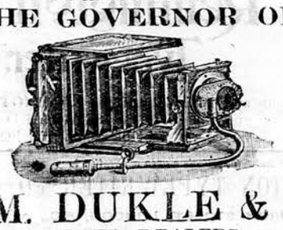

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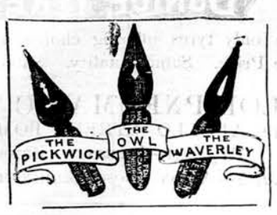

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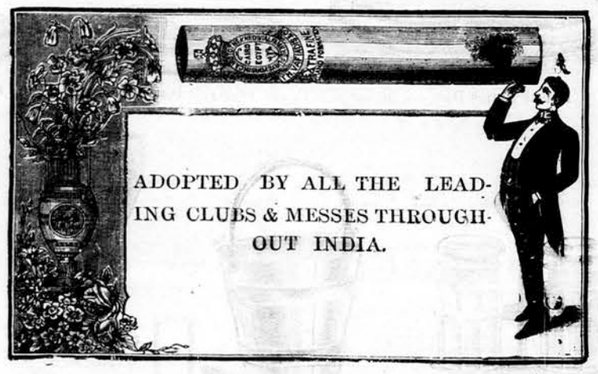

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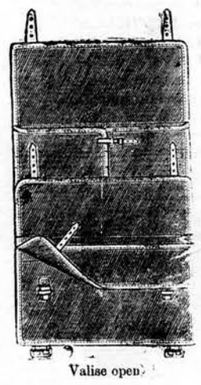
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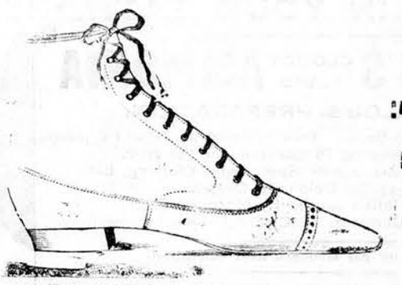

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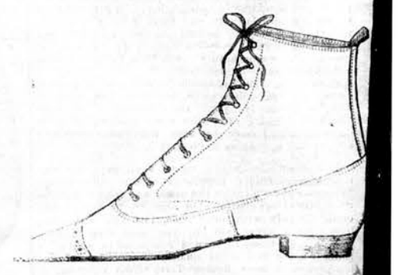

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